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PEOPLE

Conor Cruise O'Brien To Lecture at Cape Tow

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the fo... mer Irish cabinet minister, this... mar and chairman of the An... Apartheid Movement, is abou... spend five weeks at the Univers... of Cape Town to lecture on "Co... munities Under Siege." O'Br... said Thursday that he and i... adopted son Patrick, 20, who... black, would leave this weeke... Kader Asmal, current chairman... the Anti-Apartheid Movemen... called the trip "an act of betray... and noted that Trinity Colle... Dublin, where O'Brien is a depu... chancellor, severed links w... South African academic and c... institutions in 1982. O'Brien s... that he knew of no academic b... and that if it existed, he wo... resign from Trinity. "The boyc... is silly and unjust. I'm happy... break it," he added. Many Univ... sity of Cape Town staff and s... dents have been detained under t... national state of emergency, said... chancellor, Stuart Saunders, a... critic of apartheid.

□

The poet Nikolai Gumilev, w... was arrested and executed in 19... is being rehabilitated by the offic... Soviet writers' union. In the week... Ogoniok, a seven-page article... Gumilev includes a piece by a... first secretary of the union, Vla... mir Karpov, questioning whe... that the poet wrote a counter-re... lutionary leaflet. "Even if he w... guilty and my arguments for h... rehabilitation are not convinc... Karpov added, "our nation c... grant him this pardon."

□

Queen Elizabeth II of Brit... and Prince Philip will pay a s... visit to China Oct. 12-16 at t... invitation of President Li Xian... the Foreign Ministry has a... nounced in Beijing.

□

After demanding two pers... identification, the comedian Ba... Williams presented Mayor T... Bradley of Los Angeles wi... $77,000 check — the city's sh... $2.6 million for the homeless... during the cable television "Co... Relief" special in March. A vi... cassette called "The Rest of Co... Relief" is being released to... more money, grabbing a cop... the cassette. Williams turns a... ward the TV cameras, saying "... for you, Ron. One for you, Nan...

TE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
U.S.A. GENERAL
OCEAN-TO-LAKE
W. ASTERFIELD
SOTHEBY'S
INTERNATIONAL REALTY
PAGE 16 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
HOTEL CARD

Stock Prices Fall Sharply in N.Y. For Second Day

AP

James A. Baker 3d

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The key index of prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged another 34.17 points on Friday as investors sought to figure out which way the market was headed after one of the worst days in its history.

The uncertainty affected mar-

Traders said there was no time to react logically to the panic selloff. Page 15.

kets throughout the world. Prices fell Friday by a record amount on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and sharply in London, Paris and Toronto.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks closed the busiest day in its history on Friday at 1,758.72, after falling a record 86.61 points on Thursday. The two-day loss, 120.78 points, or 6.4 percent of the index's value, left traders "bloody and battered," as one put it, and analysts saying they were unable to predict future trends.

Friday's decline brought the Dow's loss for the week to 141.56, its worst-ever loss in terms of points.

More than 241.6 million shares traded hands on Friday, compared with 237.57 million on Thursday, the previous record.

Trading was wild, with the Dow average falling 50 points before noon, and then recovering.

By all accounts, Thursday's selloff was caused largely by so-called program trading, the computer-generated buying and selling of shares to take advantage of discrepancies between stocks and stock index futures and options.

On Friday, by contrast, the early sellers appeared to be individual investors who had been frightened by the rout Thursday. "This is the people, as opposed to the programs yesterday," said William LeFevre

See MARKETS, Page 2

Baker Sees No Signs of New Inflation

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Friday that Thursday's record plunge in stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange reflected perceptions that interest rates had touched bottom and that inflation could be resurgent.

But Mr. Baker, in a telephone interview, suggested that those perceptions could be wrong.

"We do not presently see any sign of resurgent inflation," he said.

Thursday's dramatic price decline, he said, was attributable to "perceptions in markets that perhaps the days of reducing interest rates are coming to a close."

"Obviously," he added, "I wouldn't speculate on that."

A Reagan administration official said he expected a coordinated round of interest-rate reductions among major industrial nations this year. The official said Washington had been disappointed in the decision Thursday by West Germany's Bundesbank to leave interest rates unchanged.

Although the official said he was "pleased" with Bonn's report of 3.3-percent economic growth in the second quarter, compared with the second quarter of 1985, he said he still saw latitude for a further cut in West Germany's discount rate, the key lending rate, which is now at 3.5 percent. He said he also saw room for a reduction in Japan's discount rate.

Speculation of a coordinated rate cut has been dampened in markets this week by a growing perception that inflation in the leading Western economies is about to worsen.

On Friday, the Labor Department reported that U.S. wholesale prices in August rose 0.3 percent from July. It said that even with the August increase, however, prices at the wholesale level had fallen at an annual rate of 5 percent for the first eight months of 1986.

But economists cautioned that the August increase, only the second this year, was a signal that the inflation rate has probably touched its low point.

Mr. Baker, clarifying remarks made last week, which he said were misinterpreted, said the U.S. economy was on target in meeting the Reagan administration's 3.2-percent growth estimate for 1986. He said a remark he had made about 4-percent growth referred to a 4-percent annual rate from now through the end of the year.

In other remarks, Mr. Baker said that the need for support from West Germany and Japan in maintaining world economic recovery

See BAKER, Page 2

Ishiuo Inouye/The Associated Press

Floor traders on the Tokyo stock exchange Friday as prices plunged in heavy trading.

Leaders of Egypt and Israel Promise To Revive the Stalled Peace Process

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuters

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Egypt and Israel ended their first summit meeting in five years Friday with a pledge to revive the stalled Middle East peace process and to make 1987 "a year of negotiations for peace."

President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres held about six hours of talks at a sprawling former royal palace jutting into the Mediterranean.

They agreed to concentrate their efforts on reviving the peace process, according to a joint statement issued shortly before Mr. Peres left for Israel.

"They declare 1987 as a year of negotiations for peace," the statement said. "They call upon all parties concerned to dedicate this year to an intensive effort to achieve the common and noble objective of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace."

Officials said the question of Palestinian representation was the main issue on which the two leaders

Gunmen in Beirut kidnap a U.S. citizen at the American University. Page 2.

failed to reach agreement during the two-day meeting.

Both men said they had been hampered by a shortage of time. Mr. Mubarak said: "In 24 hours, we cannot achieve a solution to the problem."

Mr. Peres said: "The only common enemy we have discovered is more time."

In the statement, they echoed language from the 1978 U.S.-brokered Camp David accords that led to the 1979 peace treaty and made Egypt the only Arab country to have diplomatic relations with Israel.

The two leaders, with other concerned parties, "will continue their efforts toward a solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects," it said.

Mr. Peres said that Mr. Mubarak had made clear that his relations with King Hussein of Jordan were good "and there is an understanding that we will coordinate with King Hussein a joint position."

An aide to Mr. Peres said a sticking point was Egypt's request for endorsement or mention of the February 1985 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization on a joint approach to peace talks.

Little has come from the accord this year and Mr. Mubarak has

See SUMMIT, Page 2

Daniloff, Zakharov Released to Envoys

Both Still Face Investigations For Espionage

Reuters

MOSCOW — Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist accused of espionage by the Soviet Union, was released from prison Friday and placed in the custody of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

In New York, Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet United Nations employee who was arrested for spying one week before Mr. Daniloff, also was turned over to his ambassador.

The release of the two men followed intensive negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in an affair that had threatened to seriously damage bilateral relations.

The Soviet ambassador to the United States, Yuri V. Dubinin, assured U.S. District Judge Joseph McLaughlin that Mr. Zakharov would not leave New York and would report daily to the U.S. authorities.

Mr. Daniloff, 52, was driven from Moscow's Lefortovo prison in a U.S. Embassy car flying the American flag.

At one point, the car stopped briefly and Mr. Daniloff got out and shouted, "Hurrah!" to reporters.

He added: "I'm not a free man yet. I've changed a hotel for a much better one."

Mr. Daniloff, the Moscow correspondent for U.S. News & World Report who was due to leave shortly after five and a half years in Moscow, was accompanied by his wife, Ruth; the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Richard Combs, and the consul general, Roger Daley.

[In Washington, President Ronald Reagan described Mr. Daniloff on Friday as "our hostage in Moscow" despite his conditional re-

See DANILOFF, Page 2

Boris Yurchenko/The Associated Press

Nicholas Daniloff speaking Friday to reporters in Moscow after his release from Lefortovo prison to U.S. custody.

Sanctions on Pretoria Approved by Congress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, in an overwhelming vote, gave final congressional approval on Friday to a package of economic sanctions against South Africa. But a White House spokesman said he felt certain that President Ronald Reagan would veto the measure.

The House voted 308-77 to accept the Senate version of sanctions legislation and send it to the White House. The move avoids the delays of a House-Senate conference and gives Congress the time needed to override a Reagan veto.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, made clear that a veto was likely.

"The President just feels that strongly on it that he will — in my opinion — he will veto it," Mr. Speakes said. "And then we will work in the Senate where we, of course, stand our best chance of sustaining a veto."

The Senate voted 84-14 for the sanctions bill last month, a margin that is significantly larger than the two-thirds vote needed to override a veto.

The Senate bill would ban new investment in South Africa, bar imports of coal, steel, uranium and textiles from the country and prohibit South African commercial aircraft from landing in the United States.

It also would set up further sanctions that could be imposed in a year if South Africa failed to begin to dismantle apartheid, the country's system of racial discrimination that allows the white minority of 5 million to control the country.

The House bill would have required a near-total U.S. disinvestment from South Africa and a trade embargo.

Democratic and Republican leaders in both the House and Senate said there was no chance a presidential veto would be upheld.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said, "I really don't think, in ...

ON PAGE 6

■ **Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa received a cool reception in Asia.**

■ **Pretoria acknowledged that it has set up camps for children who have been detained.**

honesty, the administration had a very good idea of where it was headed in South Africa." He vowed to lead the override fight.

"Foreign policy cannot be cast in concrete," he said. "As events change, so must a nation's policies."

Mr. Reagan has vetoed legislation 47 times and been overridden only five times.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House African Affairs subcommittee, said that while the bill by the Republican-controlled Senate does not go as far as the House version, it nevertheless has "real bite."

"It will provide an opportunity to President Reagan, which I hope he will seize, to reinforce the bipartisan consensus that exists in Congress" on the sanctions issue, Mr. Wolpe said.

Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, called on Mr. Reagan to sign the bill.

"President Reagan has a unique opportunity in the next few days to

See SANCTIONS, Page 2

Charles Platiau/Reuters

Bomb Blast Near Paris Injures 41

Forty-one persons were hurt Friday when a bomb exploded at lunch time at a restaurant in a shopping mall at La Défense, near Paris. It was the third terrorist attack in France in a week. Page 2.

Iranian Missile Hits Baghdad, Killing 21

Reuters

BAGHDAD — An Iranian missile hit Baghdad early Friday, killing 21 civilians and wounding 81, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

He said the missile, which fell on a residential area at 1:25 A.M., destroyed 12 houses and damaged 17 others, as well as 22 shops and 17 cars.

Residents said a big explosion shook the city, blacking out power in the area where the missile landed. Ambulances raced to the scene as smoke rose into the sky, the residents said.

Tehran Radio, quoting a statement by the Revolutionary Guards, said Iran had fired a missile at "Baghdad's intelligence and security organization" in reprisal for Iraqi "attacks on industrial and working-class areas and use of chemical weapons."

A correspondent who drove close to Iraq's secret police headquarters Friday saw no damage there. It was the second such attack on the Baghdad area in a month.

On Aug. 12, Iran said it had fired a surface-to-surface missile at a refinery south of the capital, but Iraq said it landed in an "ineffective area" and reported no casualties.

The spokesman said Iraq would retaliate for Friday's attack, adding, "We reiterate once again that we possess mass destruction capabilities to change any Iranian area into rubble."

Both sides in the six-year-old Gulf war have accused the other of hitting residential areas in recent weeks, raising fears of reprisal raids like those that killed hundreds of Iraqi and Iranian civilians during last year's "war of the cities."

Tehran press reports have said that more than 30 civilians have been killed and 100 wounded in air raids on the northwestern Iranian city of Tabriz and two border villages this week.

After this year's first missile attack on Baghdad, Iraqi jets inflicted heavy damage on Iran's makeshift oil terminal at Sirri Island in the Gulf.

Manila Court Reverses Aquino Verdict As a Marcos Sham, Orders New Trial

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — The Philippine Supreme Court on Friday overturned the acquittal last December of 26 men in the 1983 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., calling the trial "a sham" that was orchestrated by the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In a unanimous decision, the court ordered a new trial "with all deliberate dispatch" for the former armed forces chief, Fabian C. Ver, who has fled to the United States with Mr. Marcos, and for the other 24 soldiers and one civilian who were acquitted with him.

Calling the verdict by a three-judge panel "dictated, coerced and scripted," the court said that Mr. Marcos "misused the overwhelming resources of the government and his authoritarian powers to corrupt and make a mockery of the judicial process."

"The Supreme Court cannot permit such a sham trial and verdict and travesty of justice to stand unrectified," the 50-page decision said.

Mr. Aquino was shot to death while under military guard at Manila International Airport in August 1983 as he returned to the Philippines from three years of exile in the United States.

His killing, which his widow, President Corazon C. Aquino, has blamed on Mr. Marcos personally, is now seen as the event that galvanized the opposition and led ultimately to the former president's downfall in February.

The mass acquittal last Dec. 2 aroused anger among his opponents, who said they believed trial testimony indicating that the killing was a military conspiracy. Mrs. Aquino formally announced her candidacy for the presidency the next day.

Mrs. Aquino has said that as a widow she would like to know who killed her husband, but as president she has distanced herself from the re-examination of the verdict and has not placed a high priority on the case.

General Ver's lawyer, Antonio Coronel, said the ruling violated the protection against double jeopardy in which "the state forfeits its right to run after an accused for the second time."

In its ruling, the court said this protection did not apply because the accused had at no time been in real danger of conviction.

Mrs. Aquino has dismissed the Marcos-appointed Supreme Court that upheld the proceedings of the special trial panel and turned down two appeals. The opinion delivered Friday was written by Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee and supported by seven other justices. Three members of the court disqualified themselves from the deliberations.

■ U.S. Judge Backs Manila

A judge in Trenton, New Jersey, convinced that Mr. Marcos stole money from his homeland, gave the Aquino government title on Friday to a $1 million estate and $480,000 in bank accounts linked to Mr. Marcos, The Associated Press reported.

Superior Court Judge Paul G. Levy's order is the first final judgment in the United States on litigation by the Philippine government to regain assets allegedly acquired illegally by Mr. Marcos, lawyers said.

House Passes Drug Bill Requiring a Military Role

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved a sweeping bill to fight illicit drugs that would allow the death penalty in drug-related murder cases and require deployment of U.S. military forces along U.S. borders to block narcotics trafficking.

In one of several amendments added Thursday, the bill also would allow the use of illegally obtained evidence in drug trials.

The 392-16 vote Thursday night on the overall bill was an indication of the strong political forces propelling Congress toward what lawmakers repeatedly have described as a declaration of "war on drugs."

The bill was sent to the Senate, which began considering it Friday. The measure also must be signed by President Ronald Reagan.

The handful of opponents to passage was made up of liberal Democrats, including several members of the Congressional Black Caucus. They contended that some provisions of the bill would carry a national anti-drug crusade to excess.

[Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, said Friday that he expected the Senate to act on the bill passed by the House, The Associated Press reported.

[However, both he and Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, while backing the death-provision, expressed reservations about the requirement that the military pursue and arrest drug smugglers.]

In the House debate, advocates of a massive national war against illegal drugs easily brushed aside objections to the new amendments.

In one amendment, the House voted 237-177 to require the president to deploy enough military force "to halt the unlawful penetration of United States borders by aircraft and vessels carrying narcotics."

The provision would require the military to provide "continuous aerial radar coverage of the southern border of the United States" and to "pursue and seize intruding aircraft" believed to be carrying illegal drugs.

The amendment was opposed by conservative members of the Armed Services Committee, who called it unworkable and a drain on Pentagon resources. And liberal Democrats called it an unprecedented erosion of the role of civilian law enforcement.

But supporters of the amendment said a national war on drugs should deploy all of the nation's weapons.

"Give me the army! The navy! The air force!" shouted Representative Tommy F. Robinson, a Democrat of Arkansas.

There were conflicting estimates of the cost of the House bill, but in its final form the measure would authorize more than $2 billion in anti-drug activities next year and a total of more than $4 billion over the subsequent three years.

However, while the measure authorizes these amounts, implementation is contingent on Senate passage and enactment of appropriations bills.

Before approving the measure, the House also boosted the bill's original spending level by more than $1 billion and voted to change the "exclusionary rule" so that some illegally obtained evidence could be used in court.

The death penalty and military amendments added Thursday may face strong opposition in the Senate. However, they were adopted by wide margins in the House, where the anti-drug effort is seen as a compelling election-year issue.

The House Judiciary chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., a New Jersey Democrat, was described by colleagues as "furious" over the exclusionary rule and death penalty amendments.

Mr. Rodino said, "We have been fighting the war on drugs, but now it seems to me the attack is on the Constitution of the United States."

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ **The SDI test last week** showed that the U.S. plan will be "easier than we imagined," a defense aide said. **Page 3.**

■ **Poland warned** radical priests to stay out of politics. **Page 2.**

■ **Rajiv Gandhi** accused the United States of doing nothing to prevent development of a Pakistani nuclear bomb. **Page 3.**

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **U.S. wholesale prices** rose 0.3 percent in August while retail sales rose 0.8 percent. **Page 15.**

WEEKEND

■ **Museums** vs. auction houses: An unequal battle. Souren Melikian reports. **Pages 7 to 9.**

AP/1982

Jacques Henri Lartigue, 92, a French photographer who became widely known after his 1963 show at the New York Museum of Modern Art, died on Friday. Page 5.

Joseph J. Cicippio

U.S. Citizen Abducted at University In Beirut

Reuters

BEIRUT — Gunmen in West Beirut kidnapped a U.S. employee of the American University Hospital on Friday.

The seizure of the hospital's deputy comptroller, Joseph J. Cicippio, 55, of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, came four days after the director of the Lebanese International School, Frank Reed, 54, was kidnapped in the western Moslem sector on Tuesday. Both Americans are converts to Islam.

Mr. Cicippio was clubbed with pistols and forced into a car as he left the university campus building, where he lives, at about 6:45 A.M.

Relatives said that Mr. Cicippio, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Italian descent, was married to a Lebanese woman who works at the U.S. Embassy in Christian East Beirut. A colleague said he would be 56 on Saturday.

The hospital, which is affiliated to the American University of Beirut, trains medical students.

The latest seizure brings to six the number of Americans missing in Lebanon.

A caller told a news agency in Beirut that Islamic Jihad was responsible, and accused Mr. Reed of using his marriage to a Syrian-born woman and his conversion to Islam as a cover for spying.

That was denied Thursday in a statement by Islamic Jihad accompanied by a photograph of another American hostage, David P. Jacobsen, administrator of the American University Hospital. Mr. Jacobsen, 55, was abducted in May last year.

Islamic Jihad said it held Mr. Jacobsen and two other U.S. citizens: Terry A. Anderson, a journalist, and Thomas M. Sutherland, dean of the American University's agriculture school. It also said it was holding three Frenchmen: Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

There are an estimated 450 holders of U.S. passports in West Beirut, most of them Lebanese-born.

■ Israeli Raid at Sidon

The police in Sidon, Lebanon, said that Israeli fighter-bombers strafed a coastal area near the southern port on Friday, wounding four civilians, The Associated Press reported.

41 Injured as Bomb Explodes in Crowded Restaurant Near Paris

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — A bomb exploded in a crowded restaurant in the Paris suburb of La Défense on Friday, injuring 41 persons, two of them seriously, in the third terrorist incident in France within a week.

The attack added to the problems of the country's rightist government, which has vowed to do everything it could to put an end to a nine-month bombing campaign mounted by a Middle East group demanding the release of convicted terrorists from French prisons. It followed government statements rejecting the group's demands and pledging firm action against terrorism.

[French television said that a suspect of Syrian origin had been arrested in the bombing in La Défense and was being questioned late Friday, United Press International reported.]

The prisoners whose release has been demanded by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners include Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese citizen suspected of involvement in the murder of a U.S. military attaché in Paris in 1982.

Earlier this week, the committee said it would carry out "ever more murderous attacks" unless Mr. Abdallah and two other prisoners were released.

The bomb on Friday exploded in a restaurant in a giant shopping mall in La Défense, west of Paris. It had been placed in a metal box under a seat and was timed to go off at lunch time when the restaurant was packed with shoppers.

French counter-terrorist experts said the choice of La Défense as a target could be significant because it is in the senatorial district of Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who is responsible for law and order.

On Monday, a bomb went off at the Paris city hall where Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has an office in his other capacity as mayor.

A third bomb was placed on a crowded subway train on Sept. 5 but it failed to explode.

The latest incidents brought to 12 the number of attacks attributed to the Solidarity committee since December 1985.

[An anonymous caller claimed responsibility in Beirut for the blast Friday on behalf of Partisans for Right and Freedom, Reuters reported from the Lebanese capital.

[A telephone caller saying he spoke on behalf of the same group said Tuesday it was responsible for the explosion at the Paris city hall.

[The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners also said that it was behind the city hall blast and said that the other group's claim was false.]

Meanwhile, the newspaper Le Figaro published details of anti-terrorist measures agreed to at a series of government meetings this week. The measures include the re-establishment of visa requirements for citizens of some Arab countries and the strengthening of police powers to combat terrorism.

Le Figaro said the possibility of French military reprisals against suspected terrorist bases in the Middle East could not be excluded.

Mr. Chirac is expected to announce details of the package in the next few days.

The adoption of new security measures follows a debate over whether France has now become an easy target because of the failure to take tough action in the past. Government officials have traded accusations with their Socialist predecessors over alleged laxity toward terrorists.

Several former secret service officials have reportedly called on the French government to react to terrorism on the principle of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." One former head of the service, Alexander de Marenches, suggested a referendum on "executing terrorists before they execute us."

Morale in the secret service plummeted last year when two agents were convicted in New Zealand for the bungled sabotage of a ship belonging to the Greenpeace environmental movement.

■ 12 to Be Expelled

France will expel 12 Lebanese who were being questioned in connection with the bomb attack at the Paris city hall, the Interior Ministry said Friday, according to Reuters.

An official said the men probably would be expelled to Lebanon on Saturday.

The police said Thursday that they had picked up 12 persons in Lyon, Le Mans and Amiens for questioning about the bombing.

Shimon Peres, left, and Hosni Mubarak on Friday.

SUMMIT: *Pledge to Seek Peace*

(Continued from Page 1)

tried to reconcile differences between Hussein and the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Arafat has refused to accept United Nations resolutions implicitly recognizing Israel's right to exist unless Israel also acknowledges a Palestinian right to self-determination.

Egyptian sources said that Mr. Mubarak sent Mr. Arafat a letter this week voicing concern over a statement by three Palestinian groups, including Mr. Arafat's mainstream el-Fatah organization, freezing the accord with Jordan.

Avraham Tamir, head of Mr. Peres's office, said that Israel could not endorse self-determination, but wanted to find a substitute formula.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Mubarak said they had agreed on the idea of a preparatory committee to do the groundwork for an international Middle East peace conference.

But the exact formula they had in mind was unclear.

Mr. Peres said: "The next step is a peace conference in which we really try to agree on solutions."

He said he meant the parties involved in the Middle East conflict should attend, with Egypt trying to bring in Jordan, although "only the Syrians can bring in Syria."

But Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said that in endorsing the idea of a preparatory committee, they were referring to a French-Soviet proposal made two months ago by President François Mitterrand and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

This idea, later rejected by the United States, envisaged preparatory talks involving the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.

Mr. Peres has insisted publicly that participants in a Middle East conference should have diplomatic relations with each other, thus excluding Moscow, which has no ties with Israel.

But Egyptian sources said they now understood Israel was prepared to attend a conference with the Soviet Union without prior establishment of relations with Moscow.

Egypt said at the meeting that Mohammed Bassionni, chargé d'affaires in Tel Aviv, had been appointed ambassador.

The meeting, the first face-to-face one between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres, came barely five weeks before a scheduled transfer of the Israeli prime ministership from Mr. Peres to Yitzhak Shamir, his rightist Likud bloc coalition partner.

A Likud member of parliament accompanying Mr. Peres, Dan Meridor, said: "There is nothing in the joint statement that the Likud cannot live with."

Poland Said To Release Top Political Prisoners

Reuters

WARSAW — The underground Solidarity leader, Zbigniew Bujak, who was captured in May after more than four years as a fugitive, was released Friday under an amnesty for political prisoners, opposition sources said.

He went underground early on Dec. 13, 1981, when martial law was imposed.

Tadeusz Jedynak, a prominent underground activist arrested in June 1985, was also set free Friday, his wife, Maria, said.

Another freed prisoner was Czeslaw Bielecki, an underground publisher.

The Communist government announced Thursday that it would free all political prisoners by Monday, making a total of 225 released since July under the gradual amnesty program.

Meanwhile, as Poles awaited the release of the political prisoners, the government warned radical priests to give up politics or risk provoking more arrests.

In an interview with the official press agency, PAP, the interior minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, said that Poland's Roman Catholic Church had long called for the release of all political prisoners and said that he hoped the church would react positively to the amnesty.

The interior minister also expressed doubts that the United States would react positively to the amnesty. But in Washington, the White House applauded Poland's announcement and hinted that the move could lead to an easing of U.S. economic sanctions against Warsaw.

"We welcome the announcement by the government of Poland," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Friday. He said that he hoped it would improve U.S.-Polish relations.

General Kiszczak denied that the move was made "to curry favor with the West." But diplomatic sources said that Western ambassadors were given an official briefing on the amnesty before it was made public.

Opposition sources said the police were continuing interviews on Friday with sympathizers of Solidarity.

WORLD BRIEFS

Violence in Bristol Leaves 14 Injured

BRISTOL, England (Reuters) — Policemen in riot gear patrolled the streets of Bristol on Friday after a night of violence left 14 persons hurt.

Hundreds of youths went on the rampage Thursday night in the St. Paul's area of Bristol, a southwestern port city, hurling gasoline bombs and other objects at policemen and passing vehicles.

The trouble was sparked by a move called Operation Delivery, a crackdown by the Bristol police on crime, including drug dealing, gambling, prostitution and illegal drinking. Six hundred policemen took part in the operation, which the police said netted a substantial amount of drugs, stolen money and property, and weapons including axes, machetes and knives.

Dole Threatens Early Rehnquist Vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans will force the U.S. Senate to vote early next week on the nomination of William H. Rehnquist as the next chief justice of the United States if Democrats refuse to abandon last-ditch opposition, said Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader, on Friday.

"We'd like to avoid filing cloture," said Mr. Dole, Republican of Kansas, referring to the procedural tactic to end floor debate. "We'd rather just get an agreement." He said that Republicans were ready to vote on Friday but that the vote likely would come Tuesday.

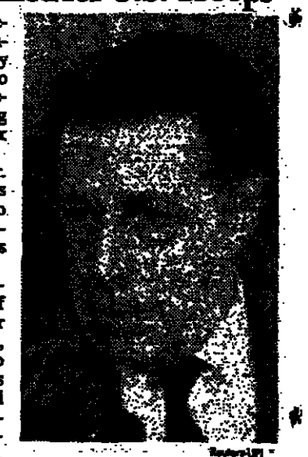
The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, responded that Democrats "will explore the possibility" of a Tuesday vote. "I don't see any indication that a filibuster is in progress," added Mr. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat. President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Justice Rehnquist has sparked bitter criticism from Democrats and civil rights activists. Attacks on Justice Rehnquist's integrity and truthfulness were aired Thursday during six hours of Senate debate.

'Hate' Groups Banned for U.S. Troops

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has called on U.S. military commanders around the world to increase efforts to prevent active-duty personnel from participating in hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

In a directive, dated Sept. 8, Mr. Weinberger informed commanders that they "have the authority to order the facilities and events sponsored or controlled by such groups 'off-limits.'"

Mr. Weinberger's directive encompasses activities regardless of where they take place or whether military personnel are in uniform, but does not prohibit membership in such groups. It cites the activities of "white supremacy, neo-Nazi and other groups, which espouse or attempt to create overt discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, religion or national origin."



Caspar W. Weinberger

Kasparov, Karpov Draw 15th Game

LENINGRAD (Reuters) — The world chess champion, Garri Kasparov, maintained his lead in his world title defense by drawing the 15th game against Anatoli Karpov.

The players agreed to split the point after 29 moves. Mr. Kasparov leads by eight and a half points to six and a half with nine games to play in the 24-game series.

GAME 15
GRUNFELD DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	11. Qe5	Qd6	21. Bf6	Bxf3
2. c4	g6	12. e5	Qxe5	22. Bxf3	Nxe5
3. Nc3	d5	13. dxe5	Ne8	23. Bxe5	Bxe5
4. Nf3	Bg7	14. Nb5	Rb8	24. 0-0	Rfd8
5. Qb3	dc	15. Nxc7	e6	25. Rfd1	Rxd2
6. Qxc4	0-0	16. Nb5	N8e7	26. Rxd2	Rc8
7. e4	Bg4	17. Rd2	b6	27. g3	Re1+
8. Be3	Nfd7	18. cb	ab	28. Kg2	Kf8
9. Rd1	Nc6	19. Bg5	Nf5	29: Be4	Ke7
10. Be2	Nb6	20. b3	h6	Drawn.	

Greece, Bulgaria Vow Nonaggression

ATHENS (AP) — Greece and Bulgaria, members of rival military alliances, have signed a "friendship proclamation" pledging mutual nonaggression, the Greek government announced Friday.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece and Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, signed the agreement on Thursday in Sofia, government officials said.

According to a text of the 10-point accord released in Athens, Greece and Bulgaria agreed that neither will "initiate or encourage any actions directed against the other." Greece is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Laotian Refugee Wins N.Y. Lottery

United Press International

WEBSTER, New York — A Laotian refugee who fled during the Communist takeover of Laos 11 years ago has won $10 million in a state lottery, a month after becoming a U.S. citizen.

Somkhit Vilavong, 32, said Thursday that he did not know how he would spend the money, or if he would continue working as a sewing machine operator at a clothing factory. He is married and has two children.

"I found out this morning that I had all six numbers, but went to work anyway," Mr. Vilavong said Thursday. His colleagues told him to go home, get his wife and claim his prize.

Mr. Vilavong arrived in the United States from a Thai refugee camp seven years ago under sponsorship of an American church group. He said that when he fled Laos in 1975, he swam a river separating Laos and Thailand on the country's western border. He then made his way to one of many refugee camps along the border.

SANCTIONS: *Bill Is Approved*

(Continued from Page 1)

serve as a champion of freedom," the Massachusetts Democrat said. "He has a chance to make it clear that this great country of ours is willing to once again pay the price of freedom."

But Representative Danny L. Burton, Republican of Indiana, said the House was engaged in "an orgy of self-righteousness that will hurt the people we want to help."

He said the sanctions measure would cost the jobs of 600,000 black workers and affect the livelihood of 3 million blacks, making them ripe for revolution and "playing into the hands of the Communists."

Mr. Speakes said the measure would "impede rather than advance the goal of further change in South Africa." He added: "This bill, if passed, will unintentionally erode efforts to end apartheid. It would strengthen radical elements on both sides and penalize the people and the economy of South Africa." *(AP, UPI)*

■ Catholics to Divest

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops urged Catholic dioceses and institutions on Thursday to divest themselves of holdings in companies operating in South Africa or persuade those companies through stockholder resolutions to withdraw business from the country, The New York Times reported from New York.

The recommendation, which the conference will apply to its own holdings, is expected to affect hundreds of millions of dollars in the investment portfolios of Roman Catholic institutions in the United States. These include 184 dioceses, 19,313 parishes, 850 religious communities, 200 colleges and universities and hundreds of hospitals and charitable agencies.

Sister Frances Mlocek, the conference's director of finance, said the group itself had about $22 million invested in companies with branches in South Africa. She said no one had ever calculated the value of stock held by all Catholic institutions in the United States.

Conference decisions are not binding on individual bishops and their dioceses. But the recommendation is expected to bring strong pressure on most of the country's bishops to act.

BAKER: *An Upbeat View*

(Continued from Page 1)

had to be seen in political terms, not just economic ones.

The major U.S. trading partners "have to realize the depth and strength of the growing protectionist-isolationist sentiment in the United States," he said.

"The Congress is now engaged in a midterm election campaign in which protectionism has been seized as an issue in its most virulent form," Mr. Baker said.

With an $18-billion trade deficit in July, the Reagan administration "needs understanding and signals of support from abroad in its efforts to persevere against a serious threat to the world's free trading system — a threat that's never been greater," he said.

The Democratic Party, in its campaign to win control of the Senate and widen its majority in the House, is focusing on the administration's apparent inability to reduce the ballooning merchandise trade deficit, which was a record $148.5 billion last year. The balance in merchandise trade is running at a pace now that would bring this year's deficit to $175 billion.

Mr. Baker said the administration had no intention of lecturing the U.S. trading partners on what they should do to correct trade imbalances and spur economic growth.

He said he was hopeful, however, that a late September meeting of the Group of Five leading Western economic powers — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain — would carry out an agreement made in Tokyo last May to monitor economic performance and make recommendations if performance were below expectations.

He said the G-5 meeting would discuss interest rates and exchange rates.

"If we go through the process called for at the Tokyo summit, that will represent substantial progress, whether remedial action is recommended or not," he said.

Mr. Baker also said that he expected the U.S. federal budget deficit to decline to about $144 billion to $154 billion in the 1987 fiscal year.

■ G-5 Meeting

The finance ministers of the G-5 nations will meet in Washington in two weeks to formulate concrete measures to improve economic coordination, U.S. and other monetary sources quoted by Reuters said Friday.

The ministers will be joined by their central bankers on Sept. 26 for discussions based on agreements reached by their deputies at a recent meeting in Paris.

The sources said the deputies agreed on economic forecasts prepared by the International Monetary Fund, which will serve as policy goals for one or two years. At the Tokyo meeting in May, leaders of seven leading industrial democracies pledged to try to correct any great deviation from such goals.

MARKETS: *Stock Prices Plunge*

(Continued from Page 1)

of the investment firm Purcell Graham & Co.

Later in the day, the effects of the program trading set in again. "Nobody tries to catch a falling safe," one London broker said.

John S.R. Shad, chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, said Thursday's slide originated in London on rumors about U.S. government data on August retail sales and producer prices.

That data, released Friday, showed wholesale prices up 0.3 percent in August, and retail sales up 0.8 percent for the same month. The figures seemed to buttress fears that inflation was rising, and the economy recovering only enough to discourage the U.S. Federal Reserve Board from cutting its key discount rate again.

A reduction in the discount rate, the rate the Fed charges banks to borrow money, is thought to stimulate the economy.

Analysts agreed that the two-day loss, just a week after the Dow average rose to a record 1,919.71, was a vast overreaction to the August data.

"The recent sell-off has had very little to do with what has been happening in the real world," said Hugh Johnson of the brokerage firm First Albany.

But analysts could not predict what would happen next.

"It's like a Coney Island roller-coaster," said Eugene Peroni Jr., a technical analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards. "Regaining upward momentum will be this market's most difficult task. It will take six weeks to begin to heal from Thursday's bloodletting."

"You really can't assess the damage this kind of market does," said James Andrews, head of institutional trading at Janney, Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. "We had a 100-point swing in the Dow this morning and that's incredible. Confidence is shaken. When the people who didn't get out in time get back up — if they get back up — they'll be looking to get out."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, brushed off the steep fall as part of Wall Street's normal "ebb and flow."

The first foreign reaction to Thursday's historic drop on Wall Street occurred in Japan, where the 225-share Nikkei stock average fell 460.73 points, to 18,100.72, or 2.5 percent, in Friday's session, its largest fall ever.

Later, at the London Stock Exchange, frenzied sellers wiped billions of dollars from the paper value of shares traded there. The Financial Times 30-share index closed at 1270.9, down 27.3 points, or 2.1 percent, from Thursday, while the Financial Times 100-share index, closed at 1,608.6, down 27.9 points.

In France, the Paris Bourse closed with a loss of 2.8 percent.

World stock markets have been booming this year, setting highs in New York, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Paris and elsewhere. Many analysts refused Friday to be too pessimistic about the sharp declines, blaming them on "corrections" in prices that had become unrealistically inflated. *(AP, UPI, Reuters)*

DANILOFF: *U.S. Journalist, Russian Are Freed From Prison in Spy Case*

(Continued from Page 1)

lease, The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Reagan said: "We are so relieved and happy that Mr. Daniloff is out of that 8-by-10-foot cell, which he was sharing with someone we think was an informant, and that he won't be subjected to four hours of interrogation every day."]

At a White House news conference, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov still faced possible trial on espionage charges.

"Gennadi Zakharov has been remanded into the custody of the Soviet ambassador to the United States pending his trial for espionage," Mr. Shultz said.

In a letter to the court in New York, the Soviet ambassador said: "I hereby give this court the assurance of my government, and my own, that if Mr. Gennadi Zakharov is released to my personal custody, he will be present in the federal courts of the United States at any and all times required by the appropriate U.S. court, so long as the proceedings in which he is involved are pending."

Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Daniloff "has been released into the custody of our chargé on the understanding that if called upon to appear in court, he will do so." He added: "That is the same understanding we have with Zakharov."

Mr. Daniloff said he wanted to thank Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for "showing wisdom" in the days before a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze next week.

The reporter said that he had been told he had to report to the KGB, the Soviet security police, every day while an investigation continued.

Mrs. Daniloff gave her husband's passport Friday to U.S. Embassy officials, who handed it over to the Soviet authorities to ensure that he did not leave the country.

Mr. Daniloff was seized by the KGB on Aug. 30 just after a Soviet contact had handed him a sealed packet later found to contain classified Soviet maps and military photographs. He said the Russian had told him the packet held newspaper clippings.

He was formally charged with spying last Sunday. Mr. Zakharov, 39, was indicted on espionage charges in New York on Tuesday.

Mr. Zakharov was arrested on a New York subway platform on Aug. 23 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who said they caught him buying planted U.S. documents purporting to contain classified jet engine designs from an FBI informant. He faces a maximum life prison sentence.

U.S. officials have said that they believed Mr. Daniloff was seized by the KGB in retaliation for Mr. Zakharov's arrest and to arrange a trade of the two men.

Mr. Daniloff was charged with espionage under article 65 of the Russian Federation's criminal code. The charge carries a prison or labor camp sentence of seven to 15 years or the death penalty.

Mr. Zakharov's defense lawyers had asked that their client, who does not have diplomatic immunity, be released to the custody of the Soviet ambassador in Washington while awaiting trial.

But Reagan administration lawyers said Mr. Zakharov might flee the country and a magistrate denied the motion.

U.S. officials were unable Friday to say what had prompted the change in the administration's position.

Justice Department officials have blamed Mr. Zakharov's attorneys for failing to give advance notice before the court bid on Aug. 27 to have him released to the custody of the Soviet ambassador.

They said the attorneys had failed to present the request through proper diplomatic channels.

The official Soviet press agency Tass reported Mr. Daniloff's release late Friday and said it had been obtained through a mutual agreement.

"Since the investigation into Daniloff's case continues, he must not leave the Soviet Union and if necessary must be available if summoned by the investigative organs," Tass said.

In the first reference by the Soviet media to Mr. Zakharov, Tass said the two men were released simultaneously.

It described Mr. Zakharov as "a staff member of the United Nations who was arrested by the American authorities."

Mr. Shultz repeated the U.S. position that the two cases were not equivalent.

"In taking these steps the U.S. government had prominently in mind the well-being of Daniloff," Mr. Shultz said. "There can be no question of equating the cases of Daniloff and Zakharov. Daniloff is not a spy. The continued detention of Daniloff is unacceptable."

The arrangement fell well short of U.S. demands that Mr. Daniloff be allowed to return to the United States while Mr. Zakharov was held for trial.

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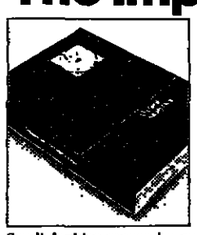
The Impact of Islam



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U.S. Defense Aide Declares SDI Will 'Be Easier Than Imagined'

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An elaborate experiment in space last week, the first large-scale test of President Ronald Reagan's space-based antimissile project, showed that "our job is going to be a lot easier than we ever imagined," according to a Pentagon official.

Before the launching on Sept. 5, the Defense Department kept all details classified, but on Thursday officials said the experiment was a significant achievement.

In an hourlong briefing, Pentagon officials gave a detailed description of the $150-million experiment, replete with models, video animations and film taken from cameras used in the test.

The experiment ended in a spectacular high-speed collision of two specially modified stages of a Delta rocket.

The test used several sensors, two rockets, and a panoply of supporting equipment to investigate ways of intercepting ballistic missiles rising above Earth, the officials said Thursday.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Rendine, program manager for the experiment, described the test as "a storybook mission" that showed "our job is going to be a lot easier than we ever imagined."

In a separate development, the army successfully shot down a short-range Lance tactical missile on Thursday using a modified Patriot missile, normally used to destroy aircraft.

That test at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico was the first test of any system designed specifically to defend against tactical missiles like those deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe.

In announcing the test, the Pentagon noted that the House of Representatives recently voted not to continue the program to shoot down tactical missiles, which the Senate approved in its version of the military spending bill for the 1987 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

Speaking of the Sept. 5 test, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, which oversees the program to develop a space-oriented defense against missiles, said Thursday that the experiment did not test prototype weapons.

He said it served mainly to collect data and to explore technologies that needed further development before they could be deployed.

The 1972 treaty governing antimissile systems prohibits testing them or their parts in space. The Pentagon says such experiments do not violate the treaty.

Some of the devices used in the test were new inventions, such as a radar-like laser to track targets. Others were modified versions of sensors used on such conventional weapons as the Phoenix air-to-air missile and the Maverick anti-tank missile.

The eventual goal of the research involved in the latest test is to build small rockets that could stay in space, to be fired against missile boosters before nuclear warheads are released. Such projectiles destroy their targets by direct collision. More advanced space-based weapons might use laser beams to destroy their targets.

The main point of the experiment was to use several heat-sensing devices and cameras to examine details of rocket exhaust plumes in space, a complex phenomenon that has never been examined at close range.

In order to successfully intercept a burning rocket, a projectile would have to find its way through a huge cloud of hot gases surrounding the rocket.

■ Potential ABM Violation

A former analyst at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Peter Zimmerman, said Thursday that the equipment used in the experiment was authentic enough to be a potential violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty that limits space tests, The Washington Post reported.

He said that he and several others in the agency had expressed this view before the test.

Mr. Zimmerman, a physicist who recently served in the agency's strategic programs office, said that the test "falls in a gray area" of the ABM treaty and arguably violated it.

The crucial issues, Mr. Zimmerman said, are the altitude at which the experiment was conducted and the velocity with which one of the missile stages struck the other.

Both were apparently similar to those of a genuine missile interceptor. "If the Soviets had done it, we'd be very mad at them," he said.

Administration officials said most experts did not agree with this view, however, and that the experiment was approved after careful review.

North Carolina Is Asked To Accept Atomic Dump

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — A panel representing eight Southeastern states has voted to designate North Carolina as the repository for all the region's low-level radioactive refuse, in the first test of a new national plan for setting up sites for disposal of nuclear wastes.

The two North Carolinians on the Southeast Compact Commission voted against the proposal Thursday, raising the question of whether the state might now decide to drop out rather than become the Southeast's dump site for 20 years, beginning in 1993.

Officials in North Carolina, who would decide later on a specific site for the dump, said they would study the decision by the group.

State officials have challenged the data on which the other states of the compact and their consulting firm, Dames & Moore, of Pearl River, New York, based their decision.

That site would replace a low-level nuclear dump site in Barnwell, South Carolina, which South Carolina officials said they will close in 1992.

The compact's action is being watched closely by states in other regions that must decide where to store their low-level nuclear garbage. The low-level nuclear waste includes anything from gloves used by reactor workers to byproducts of radioactive substances used in medicine.

Last year about 2.6 million cubic feet (736,000 cubic meters) of such waste was produced in the United States.

The nation's more dangerous high-level radioactive wastes include spent fuel from nuclear reactors or their cooling rods, or other components from nuclear power plants.

A separate process is under way to select an underground storage site somewhere in the West for these wastes.

Until recently, low-level wastes were collected and stored at disposal sites in Hanford and Beatty, both in Washington, and Barnwell, South Carolina.

But the governors of those states, saying they did not want to collect nuclear garbage forever, pressed Congress two years ago to set up regional compacts that would be responsible only for disposing of low-level waste produced by member states.

South Carolina and Nevada said they would close down their dumps entirely, while Washington said it would restrict its site to the seven states of the Pacific Northwest Compact.

As a result, Congress approved a plan under which other states must either join in regional compacts to choose disposal sites or locate radioactive dumps within their own borders.

Pennsylvania, Texas and New York have taken steps to create individual disposal sites.

For Chile, Rising Toll Of Murders By Gunmen

By Anthony Boadle
United Press International

SANTIAGO — A 22-year-old woman was shot to death in a Santiago slum, a Roman Catholic priest reported Friday, raising to at least four the number of slayings by unidentified gunmen since the military government placed Chile under a state of siege on Sunday.

President Augusto Pinochet declared the 90-day state of siege after an attempt on his life on Sunday failed, but killed five of his guards.

Meanwhile, the police reported that a fifth body had been found with several bullet wounds in a field south of the capital, but said the body had not been identified.

Human-rights workers feared the body was that of a former Communist youth leader, Abraham Muskablit, who was seized Tuesday night at his home by a group of men.

Mr. Muskablit, a member of the Jewish community, was reported missing to the Roman Catholic Church's human-rights office by the chief rabbi of Chile, Dr. Angel Kreiman.

The slain woman, Cecilia Pina, was walking home with her boyfriend late Thursday when she was shot at from a pick-up truck, said the Reverend Sergio Torres.

The killing, which he said appeared to follow a pattern of political slayings by rightist gunmen, occurred in the southern Santiago slum of La Victoria. It was there that three French missionaries who were expelled from Chile on Thursday had worked for many years.

"The young woman was shot through the heart by a single bullet and died instantly," said Father Torres, acting parish priest since the French missionaries were arrested by troops on Monday.

Three men, one a journalist working for a banned leftist weekly, have been dragged from their homes and slain since the government began a crackdown on its leftist opponents.

In the latest move against them, President Pinochet announced Thursday, the 13th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power, that a census would be carried out on all returned political exiles to control their activities in the country.

His government has arrested scores of opposition leaders, closed six magazines and suspended the Santiago operations of two foreign news agencies, Reuters and Ansa of Italy.

■ Priests Reach Paris

The three French priests expelled from Chile were welcomed in Paris Friday by Danielle Mitterrand, President François Mitterrand's wife, and government officials, Reuters reported from Paris.

Fathers Pierre Dubois, Daniel Caruette and Jaime Lancelot were arrested on Monday.

Gandhi Assails U.S. on Pakistani N-Arms

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has asserted that Pakistan "is continuing a program to build nuclear weapons and the United States is doing nothing to prevent it."

Mr. Gandhi, in an interview Wednesday, said: "What really surprises us is that they are going ahead with their nuclear weapons program and it is also clear that the U.S. government is clear about what is happening. We are sure they know. And still, they do nothing."

Asked if he was suggesting that the United States is "winking at Pakistan's nuclear program," Mr. Gandhi replied firmly: "Almost."

India exploded what it called a "peaceful nuclear device" in 1974. Nuclear experts say they believe that Pakistan has an intensive research effort under way to develop a matching nuclear capability, although both countries formally deny that they are building nuclear weapons.

On the question of civilian nuclear facilities, Mr. Gandhi said that India, in light of the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April, is "taking a deep look" into the "safety, the dangers, the procedures that we ourselves are using." India operates five civilian nuclear plants.

Mr. Gandhi also made these other points:

- He said he has seen nothing to change his view that Pakistan had badly mishandled the jet hijacking at the Karachi airport on Sept. 5 in which 21 persons were killed. More than half of them were Indian nationals.
- He forcefully defended the government of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Nicaragua as having been elected in "one of the cleanest elections in Latin America" and said that the 101-member Nonaligned Movement was concerned only with independence from the superpower blocs and not with internal policies.
- He said he was taking extra precautions to try to ensure that India did not process South African diamonds, as some recent press reports have suggested. India has been in the forefront of efforts to seek international sanctions against South Africa for its apartheid policies.

Rajiv Gandhi

The prime minister, who succeeded his mother, Indira Gandhi, after she was assassinated in October 1984 by her Sikh bodyguards, is known as a soft-spoken man who rarely displays great emotion. During the interview, he spoke with confidence and firmness on the nuclear and hijacking issues.

Mr. Gandhi's comments on Pakistan's nuclear program came in the context of the multibillion-dollar U.S. military and economic assistance program to Pakistan, with which it has fought three wars since 1947.

He said the U.S. sale of advanced F-16C jets, which reportedly is being discussed as part of a new round of military contracts with Pakistan, will "certainly be another American contribution to the arms race." He added, "It will be provocative on the subcontinent."

The F-16C is an improved version of the single-seat F-16A, especially in the areas of navigational radars and electronic weapons guidance systems. Pakistan has received 40 older F-16s as part of an earlier package and reportedly is seeking to buy another 10.

Mr. Gandhi's interjection of the nuclear issue in the context of U.S. aid programs apparently was aimed at an anticipated U.S. congressional battle next year, when legislation must be renewed allowing the Reagan administration to waive restrictions on aid to countries suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

Since 1978, countries such as Pakistan that carry out nuclear enrichment activities have been barred from receiving U.S. aid unless the president certifies that he has assurances that the country in question will not acquire or develop nuclear weapons or assist others in doing so.

This legislation in effect barred U.S. aid to Pakistan until Congress, in 1981, granted Pakistan a six-year exemption from the amendment.

The Reagan administration is expected to seek renewal of the waiver for six more years in the next session of Congress.

While Mr. Gandhi has moved to smooth relations between India and the United States since he took office, his forceful approach on the nuclear arms issue reflects its bedrock importance in the politics of the region.

It is an issue on which the mutual suspicions that exist between India and Pakistan reach their heights, and neither country is inclined to give the other the benefit of the doubt on any issue. This has been reflected in the angry Indian reaction to Pakistan's handling of the hijacking in Karachi.

Mr. Gandhi said immediately after the hijacking of the Pan American World Airways plane that Pakistan had handled it a "hamhanded" manner.

Asked if he had received information since then that might cause him to rethink his position, he replied: "It has only substantiated what I said. The information that is coming is more and more confused. There are more and more contradictions."

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan had reacted calmly to Mr. Gandhi's initial criticisms, saying he was certain the Indian leader would revise his position when he received more information.

Mr. Gandhi, however, was adamant in saying he had heard nothing to change his view. There were about 200 Indian citizens aboard the Pan Am flight, which originated in Bombay, and India, he said, "should have been kept up to date on what was happening."

"We were not," he said, adding that "there was some bungling up somewhere and they are trying to cover it up."

UN Leader Assails U.S. On Funding

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has accused the United States of crippling the United Nations by withholding much of its financial contribution this fall.

In his annual report to the 41st General Assembly, which opens Tuesday, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said Thursday that the crisis was so bad that "it is not clear whether the United Nations will remain solvent throughout the remainder of the year."

The UN is prohibited by its charter from borrowing money and depends on members to make their payments on time.

"This year," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said, "the very operation of the United Nations has been placed in jeopardy because, with reserves depleted, it has been confronted with the likelihood of the withholding by the principal contributing state of a substantial portion of its assessed contribution to the regular budget."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar referred to congressional cuts and proposed deferments that could reach $149 million, or 70 percent of the total that the United States is required to pay the UN next month. These cuts and deferments would mean a 17-percent reduction in the United Nations budget.

According to his aides, the secretary-general is particularly exasperated because the United States has given him no indication of what it intends to pay or when it will make its payments.

At the same time, the Reagan administration has asked him to run for a second five-year term this fall, according to UN officials. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has said he will run only if he has guarantees that the UN will remain financially solvent.

The United States, the largest single donor, is required to pay 25 percent of the regular UN budget every year. Reagan administration officials have said they do not want this assessment lowered. Rather, they say, they are demanding cost-cutting and a larger voice in UN expenditures.

Because each of the 159 members now has an equal vote in how the UN spends its money, the 80 countries that together pay less than 1 percent of the budget have the power to decide how the money is spent.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that a re-examination of the structure, staff and procedures of the UN bureaucracy was under way. "There is a good prospect of a tighter, less costly secretariat in the years ahead," he said.

He praised a recent report by a group of high-level experts that recommends a 15-percent cut in staff, fewer meetings and documentation and significant reorganization.

In response to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's report, Herbert S. Okun, the U.S. deputy chief delegate, said, "Together with many other governments, the Reagan administration has been working for the kind of broad reforms the secretary-general advocates."

New Cancer Therapy Shows Promise

But Tests Have Been Limited to Laboratory Animals

By Robert Steinbrook
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A new experimental treatment has been developed for advanced cancer patients that, in laboratory mice, "appears to be 50 to 100 times more potent" than a related immune-system therapy now being tested in humans, researchers at the National Cancer Institute announced Friday.

The first human tests of the new immune-system therapy, already approved by the cancer institute, await a final go-ahead from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

"This is certainly the most potent immunotherapy I have ever seen," said Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg, chief of surgery at the cancer institute. "I am by no means sure that this will work in humans, but I am quite excited that it might."

The therapy greatly stimulates white blood cells — called tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes — that naturally invade growing tumors to eliminate cancer deposits, including large liver and lung tumors in mice that had resisted previous experimental treatments, he said.

Dr. Rosenberg, who led the team of surgeons that successfully removed a cancerous growth from President Ronald Reagan's colon last year, described the new immune-therapy technique in the Sept. 19 issue of the magazine Science.

Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg

Dr. Rosenberg, the study's principal investigator, said the new approach is "the next scientific development" in the rapidly expanding field of immune-system therapies for cancer.

The approach is based on the theory that white blood cells normally found in growing tumors are capable of killing these tumor cells.

Dr. Rosenberg received widespread publicity last December when he reported in the New England Journal of Medicine promising initial results in treating advanced human cancers with a similar technique. That method used the protein interleukin-2, a natural immune-system booster, to transform circulating white blood cells into activated killer cells, called LAK cells.

After that announcement, about 2,600 cancer patients called the NCI seeking the treatment. Since then, six medical centers have begun trials of the LAK cells that will involve several hundred patients.

In December, Dr. Rosenberg was criticized by some skeptical colleagues for overstating his findings and underemphasizing toxic side-effects of the high doses of interleukin-2, including severe fluid retention. One patient death was caused by the treatment.

Dr. Rosenberg said that of 55 patients treated with this approach through May, 21 showed partial shrinkage of their cancers, particularly patients with kidney cancers. He said five other patients had a "complete" regression.

In his latest paper, Dr. Rosenberg said the new approach seeks to overcome the drawbacks of the killer-cell method.

Soviet Envoy Optimistic on Security Pact

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet Union's top negotiator at the European security conference said Friday that the 35-nation meeting would produce results by its Sept. 19 deadline unless one of the participants drastically changed its position.

The chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, said, "It is now plain and completely clear that an agreement at the conference is within the realm of very real possibilities."

He added, "Only if there is a change in the political attitude of some participating country can the conference fail."

The conference, which began in January 1984, is trying to establish methods for avoiding an accidental conflict that might occur through a lack of communication on a miscalculation about troop movements. The United States, Canada and all European countries except Albania are taking part.

Mr. Grinevsky said problems remained to be solved but that the participants were apparently willing to compromise. He noted that disagreements on some issues were not being allowed to hold up drafting of a final accord.

He said that if difficulties did arise, the flexible structure of the talks would allow their solution to be postponed until the last minute.

The conference is drawing up ground rules on the notification, inspection and observation of military activities in Europe with the aim of making events more predictable and thus lessening the risk of an accidental war.

The meeting is officially called the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Two main differences remain between East and West as the conference enters its final week: the threshold at which exercises should require notification, and the nationality of the planes inspectors should use to fly over the territory of a state to monitor its military activities.

A senior diplomat from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said: "We should be able to begin approving the draft of the final document early next week, leaving blank spaces for the most sensitive issues."

U.S. Services Face Curb on Old Rivalries

By Steven Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have agreed on compromise legislation that would change the command structure of the armed forces by strengthening the authority of officers who command joint operations and reducing that of the individual services.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, said after the measure was approved Thursday that it was "probably the greatest sea change in the history of the American military since the Continental Congress."

Its sponsors said the legislation was meant to prevent the sort of mix-ups that occurred in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada when troops on the ground could not communicate with planes.

The bill will have to be passed in each house of Congress one more time before it can go to President Ronald Reagan. It has been opposed by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and many Pentagon officials.

The bill confers added authority on the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who becomes the chief military adviser to the president and the secretary of defense.

The bill also would enhance the role of commanders of joint operations in specific war theaters. They would have veto power over their subordinates for the first time.

A third revision creates a "joint officer," comparable to an officer who concentrates on public relations, or procurement. These officers would staff joint commands strengthened by the act.

A final provision would repeal the navy's independent authority over naval reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare and protecting shipping.

AMERICAN TOPICS

The Associated Press

EXECUTIVE ORDER — Two men, one wearing a mask of President Ronald Reagan, the other a mask of former President Jimmy Carter, holding up a bank in Mount Washington, Ohio, near Cincinnati. A surveillance camera photographed the suspects.

For a Florida River, It's Back to Nature

In 1973, at a cost of $21 million, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers finished converting the 88-mile (142-kilometer) Kissimmee River, which had snaked across a broad central Florida flood plain, into a straight 55-mile channel between Lake Kissimmee and Lake Okeechobee. Now the state of Florida is spending millions to restore the river to its natural state, with all its attendant problems, including its transformation from a trickle in the dry season to a raging torrent when the rains come.

The New York Times says the cost of restoring the river is expected to run to $150 million or more. This may be the most ever spent to undo a Corps of Engineers project. The purpose is to recreate at least part of the 200,000 acres (80,500 hectares) of wetlands that were parched into dry pasture land when the Kissimmee was leashed 13 years ago.

The Kissimmee is suspected of carrying many nutrients, such as phosphorus, that have contributed to destructive algae blooms in Lake Okeechobee. The unstraightening of the river is expected to further cleanse the water by feeding it across marsh vegetation that will filter out the harmful nutrients.

Less Sugar Indeed In Classic Coca-Cola

New Coca-Cola, 10 percent sweeter than its predecessor, failed to please everybody when it was introduced last year, so the Coca-Cola Co. made its old Coke available as "Coca-Cola Classic." Some Coke fans said classic Coke didn't taste precisely like old Coke. A laboratory analysis by two Texas scientists and reported in the British magazine Nature suggests why: an old Coke sample tested in 1983 contained cane and beet sugar as well as corn syrup; a new sample of classic Coke contained only corn syrup.

A company spokesman said when Coca-Cola syrup was first sold to bottlers, the only allowed sweetener was cane sugar. Starting in 1940, beet sugar was also permitted. In 1980, bottlers were given the option of using some corn syrup, and in 1984 they were allowed to use 100 percent corn syrup. The choice is usually made on the basis of the fluctuating prices of sugars and corn syrup.

Short Takes

Having regained her eyesight in a lens transplant, Harriet Montgomery has lost her job running a snack bar in the Fargo, North Dakota, federal building. A federal law limits concession contracts to the visually handicapped. "To me, it's a good tradeoff," said Mrs. Montgomery, 68. She is now able to see a grandchild's brown eyes for the first time. And she found that the snack bar was not as clean as she had thought: "We suddenly discovered lots of fingerprints and lots of crumbs."

Hospital Central Services Corp. of Allentown, Pennsylvania, says television serials about hospitals may have started a craze for "scrub" suits, the loose-fitting green garments worn by doctors and nurses. It reported that 35,434 of its rented scrub suits were stolen from 29 hospitals last year. The company hired a detective agency and offered $500 rewards for the arrest and conviction of scrub-suit snatchers. So far, it said, it hasn't had to pay any rewards, but losses have dropped dramatically.

At the world cycling championships in Colorado Springs earlier this month, the Czechoslovak team beat the East Germans by five one-thousandths of a second in the four-man pursuit race. When members of the city's sizable Czech community talked about throwing a victory party for the Czechoslovak cyclists, the joke quickly circulated that this would make Colorado Springs the only place in the state of Colorado honoring out-of-state Czechs.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Polish Vaccine Fights Acne

Reuters

MANCHESTER, England — Polish scientists say they have discovered a new vaccine to fight acne. Of 790 patients treated with the vaccine for a year, 60 percent improved, a researcher from the Krakow Institute of Microbiology said at the International Congress of Microbiology here Tuesday. Fifteen percent of the patients did not respond to the vaccine, he said.

"Paper weight"
Table clock in sterling silver

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The Truth About Taba

Israel and Egypt have more urgent things to debate than a petty border dispute over a flyspeck in the Sinai Peninsula called Taba. Finally, this quarrel over 700 yards (640 meters) of beach and a resort hotel is to be submitted to binding arbitration. Thus has cleared the path for the meeting in Alexandria between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Hosni Mubarak, the first Israeli-Egyptian summit session in five years. It's been too long between drinks.

It took a strong American prod to end the dispute, which both governments magnified to please domestic audiences. Because it boasts an Israeli-built luxury hotel, Taba has been the prickliest of 15 border points in dispute since Israel returned the last of Sinai to Egypt in 1982. Egypt asserts that old Ottoman maps place Taba in its territory, a claim acknowledged by Israel the first time it relinquished Sinai, after their 1956 war. But Israel insists the old maps are inaccurate and agreed to arbitration only after a bitter cabinet argument. And even then the negotiators wrangled for months over the instructions to the abitrators. The truth about Taba is that the quarrel was not about sand, but about trust. The Camp David accord required an immediate transfer of land in exchange for a still-unrealized condition of peace — normal diplomatic ties and lively trade in goods and people.

When Mr. Mubarak recalled his ambassador to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, he was accused in Jerusalem of violating the treaty. He in turn felt isolated in the Arab world and blamed Israel for not moving toward the promised autonomy for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

American mediation, reinforced by generous aid to both countries, has helped to break the Taba impasse. It lets Mr. Mubarak resume full diplomatic relations and gives Mr. Peres a modest achievement before he turns over the prime ministry to the harder-line Likud next month. A minor, sterile dispute is being removed from the Middle East agenda, leaving a little more time to confront truly difficult problems.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aligned and Spineless

The Nonaligned Movement is too divided to pick its next meeting place, too aligned to condemn the Soviet occupation of a member state, too spineless even to expel a nation whose leader all but spat at the members. What happened at the movement's aimless conference in Zimbabwe recalls a famous remark by Marx — Groucho, that is — that he would never join a club so porous as to admit him. By trying to represent too much, the 99-nation club stands for nothing at all.

That point was made, vituperatively, by Colonel Moammar Gadhafi of Libya, one of two score heads of government to show up. He called the movement a "farce," denounced the name "nonaligned" and demanded expulsion of all members who have relations with the United States or Israel. He was rebuked by the host and new chairman, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. With nonaligned tact, delegates applanded both.

Mr. Mugabe is a serious leader who appeared to want to steer this meandering vessel on a useful course by mobilizing sanctions against South Africa. Opposing apartheid can hardly sustain the movement's pretensions, but the members cannot agree on any other cause. Perhaps a third of them believe real nonalignment requires the will to condemn Soviet conduct, at a minimum the assault on once-nonaligned Afghanistan. But these voices seem never to carry. By one count, the resolutions voted in Zimbabwe condemned the United States 54 times, the other fellow never once by name.

At the first meeting in Belgrade 25 years ago, the movement's founders dared to contend that newly developing nations would speak, as President Tito of Yugoslavia put it, as "the conscience of mankind." That bright dawn has long since vanished, its epitaph written by the vicious war between Iran and Iraq, which bleeds on without a peep from the other members. Iran's delegate rose at the recent meeting to demand the execution of Iraq's leaders.

The more sensible minority did manage to delay a commitment to meet next in Nicaragua, which would have given the chairmanship to that scarcely nonaligned government in 1989. The site and succession will not be decided for two years. A less contentious choice would be a welcome sign that the movement is rethinking its reflexive, self-injuring hostility to America.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The African Equation

In sub-Saharan Africa entire countries are being pressed backward into greater poverty and hunger by the weight of excessively rapid population growth. It is the only region of the world in which that is still true. The reason is the familiar one: Its death rates are falling, but its birthrates — unlike those throughout the rest of the developing world — are not. The World Bank estimates that the region's present population of 460 million will expand to 730 million in the next 15 years. If Africa remains on its present track, those 730 million at the turn of the next century will be living even less well than Africans live today.

In a part of the world that is extremely poor, and in which 70 percent of the people are farmers, the equation between population and agriculture is crucial. The population is rising 3 percent a year. Very few countries have ever managed to keep their agricultural output increasing steadily at 3 percent, and those few — Mexico, for example — were working at much higher levels of mechanization. To prevent misery on a gigantic scale in Africa, it's essential to work on both sides of the equation: to slow population growth down and to speed agricultural development up.

As for food supplies, there's an indecently sharp contrast between the current surpluses in the richest countries and the shortages in the poorest. Governments in North America and Europe groan that their farmers produce too much; governments in Africa desperately try to make do with not enough. Is the answer simply to put grain in ships and send them south?

That's a dangerous idea, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization argues. The rich countries are currently selling their wheat and corn below cost to get rid of it, but that won't last. It never does. And when the prices start to climb, poor countries accustomed to living on cheap imports will suffer terribly. It's better, the FAO believes, to send aid in the form of simple machinery, fertilizer, seed and perhaps the equipment and managerial skill to produce more of those things in Africa. Africa has the arable land and climate to produce much more food. But to get output up will also take more support for Africa's small farmers.

Over time, sub-Saharan Africa will follow the upward routes laid out by the prospering countries of Asia and Latin America. But the speed at which the process moves, and the costs that it exacts, will be heavily influenced both by the decisions that Africans make and by the aid that the rest of the world chooses to provide.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Reverberations After Daniloff

What remains of journalistic freedom of movement if the secret service sets traps in even the smallest attempt to gather news outside the official channels? What is the status of a foreign correspondent when the host country can hold him hostage to achieve a so-called exchange of spies?

In Washington, the arrest of Nicholas Daniloff should lead to some reflection. As recently as 1980, Admiral Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA at that time, took the liberty of making a public appeal in which he said American journalists should be patriotic enough to contribute to his service every now and then, making every journalist a suspect by implication.

The persecution of Mr. Daniloff appeared to have the blessing of the Soviet top leadership. The American authorities had every reason to act boldly.

— NRC Handelsblad (Rotterdam).

It would appear that the Kremlin is still so badly informed about Western sensibilities that it had no inkling of the fact that putting a man like Mr. Daniloff on trial was the one infallible method of uniting American opinion behind Mr. Reagan and against the renovated facade of Gorbachevian Communism. It will be said, particularly in Western Europe, that it is not worth sacrificing good relations with the Soviet Union for the sake of one individual. But to hand over the spy Gennadi Zakharov in exchange for the journalist would be tantamount to conceding to the Soviet Union the right to use any and all the members of its diplomatic, trade and cultural delegations in the West for the purpose of espionage.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Significance of Taba

A small stretch of beach could yet be the unlikely site on which peace in the Middle East begins to be constructed. For without at least some kind of agreement on the procedural means of settling their long-standing dispute over the Red Sea resort of Taba, it is hard to see how the Israeli and Egyptian heads of government could have gathered for their summit in Alexandria. It is regrettable that Israel and Egypt have allowed their dispute over Taba to obstruct a rapprochement. The argument is over whether or not this sunlit Israeli beach should have been handed over with the rest of Sinai under the Camp David settlement. It would be regrettable if either government allowed it to stand in their way any longer as they turn to bigger issues.

— The Times (London).

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Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009
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OPINION

A Summit Can Be Jeopardized on Purpose

By Ronald Steel

WASHINGTON — The case of Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist arrested in Moscow on charges of spying, was not simply a human drama. It was also an affair of state. A summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, tentatively scheduled for later this year, has been jeopardized.

Powerful forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain would not be sorry to see the summit meeting scuttled. They may have found in the Daniloff case the means to do this. Suddenly a relatively minor incident endangered the whole complex of superpower relations, including the control of nuclear weapons.

Why did the Russians arrest an American journalist at such a delicate time just before the Soviet and American foreign ministers were to meet to work out a date and agenda for the summit conference?

The assumption is that they wanted to swap him for one of their own spies, Gennadi Zakharov, a United Nations employee caught last month by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with stolen documents. Since Mr. Zakharov does not enjoy diplomatic immunity, he was scheduled to be tried in an American court. To get him back, the Russians needed someone also without diplomatic immunity. This, it is argued, is why they chose a journalist.

Did the Russians think there was no risk involved and that the Americans would agree to a straight spy swap, just as they had agreed to others? This, after all, is generally the way that the superpowers conduct their spying business.

Or did the Russians not care what effect jailing Mr. Daniloff might have? It is worth remembering that they consider all foreign journalists to be agents of their governments and engaged, by the nature of their work, in suspect activities. The idea of the journalist as a disinterested news gatherer is quite foreign to their experience. In their eyes, Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov might have seemed in the same category, even though Mr. Zakharov was actually caught spying while Mr. Daniloff was merely a perennial suspect.

Further, the Russians might have decided to make the Daniloff-Zakharov case a test of Mr. Reagan's summit intentions. Although the Russians want a summit accord on nuclear weapons and "star wars," they are not interested in simply another public relations exercise of the sort that occurred in Geneva last year. There they felt Mr. Reagan made no compromises at all, yet nonetheless won American public support for meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. This, they believe, gave him free rein to pursue his arms buildup and his proxy guerrilla war policies in Nicaragua, Angola and elsewhere.

All along, the Russians have resisted committing themselves to another summit date. They want prior assurance that Mr. Reagan will agree to restricting "star wars" in return for a Soviet cut in nuclear missiles. Although Mr. Reagan wants a summit meeting — particularly with mid-term elections coming up — he has so far refused to make the concessions Mr. Gorbachev seeks.

If Mr. Reagan wanted a summit meeting, the Russians may believe, he could show his good intentions by agreeing to a swap of Mr. Zakharov for Mr. Daniloff. The fact that he was refusing to do so — and instead blowing up what they view as a simple spy swap into an international incident — merely confirms their suspicions that nothing would come of the summit meeting anyway.

Soviet officials also seem to feel that the Americans have been pushing them around. They wonder why such a petty agent as Mr. Zakharov was being treated as a major spy and was even denied bail. More importantly, they take Mr. Reagan's contemptuous rhetoric seriously and are insulted by his dismissal of the Soviet Union as a failed experiment that belongs in the dustbin of history.

They are also indignant, as they continually made clear to me during a recent visit to Moscow, about U.S. military actions against such client states as Nicaragua, Angola, Grenada, Libya and Cambodia. In their view, the provocations reached a new height this summer when two American destroyers entered the Black Sea and skirted the Russian coast.

Although Mr. Gorbachev appears to want better relations with the United States, and has made serious proposals for reducing both nuclear arms and conventional forces in Europe, powerful voices in the Soviet Union believe it is impossible to do business with Americans. These people would just as soon see the summit meeting aborted, and may have engineered Mr. Daniloff's arrest to put Mr. Gorbachev on the spot.

Similarly, there are those in the highest levels of the Reagan administration who oppose a summit encounter and see the Daniloff case as a heaven-sent opportunity to scuttle it. These people have applanded, and in fact, encouraged, the president's intransigent rhetoric.

Like their counterparts in the Soviet Union, they see the Daniloff-Zakharov case not as a human drama, or even as a quid pro quo between great powers, but as an instrument to prevent a summit meeting.

In this sense, this case evokes the U-2 episode in 1959, when the downing of an American spy plane over the Soviet Union became the means by which hardliners on both sides blocked a scheduled summit meeting between Nikita S. Khrushchev and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It is an outrage that Mr. Daniloff, who is presumably innocent, should have been held on the same charges as a Soviet spy caught red-handed. But it is a minor outrage, and the means existed to resolve it quickly with a minimum of fanfare. If it becomes the issue that prevents a Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting this year, it is because there are those in both capitals who do not want that summit meeting ever to take place.

The writer teaches international relations and journalism at the University of Southern California. He contributed this to The New York Times.

How the KGB Made My Life A Torment

By Anne Garrels

WASHINGTON — Imprisonment is nothing compared to the psychological torment that Nicholas Daniloff and his family have suffered. The KGB is up to its old games. While I was under investigation in Moscow for homicide, following an accident in which a car I was driving struck a drunk pedestrian, the Soviet Union played me like a violin.

My conversations with family, bosses and lawyers were bugged. Even quiet, private moments in my apartment were public. I feared that if I cracked the Russians would make use of it. Friends called from America to console me — the worst thing they could do, for their sympathy would all but make me break down.

Eventually, I was cleared and expelled. But meantime I found myself caught up in a political wilderness where there were no rules, the victim of hints and innuendo. Rumors filled the complex where I lived, fueled by people who worked for us. "You will be charged today," warned one translator. The day passed uneventfully.

Mr. Daniloff has had to live through this farce in which facts are twisted and reality is turned on its head. It is a form of torture aimed at making the innocent break down.

The writer, ABC's Moscow correspondent from 1979 to 1982 and now State Department correspondent for NBC News, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Daniloff Case Harms Gorbachev's Image

By Marshall I. Goldman

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Underlying the immediate question about what happened to Nicholas Daniloff, and why, is a more basic query: Whatever happened to that new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his new era? Despite his shameful behavior at the time of Chernobyl, Mr. Gorbachev undeniably was the man of "openness" and action at home, while abroad he was "a man with whom we can do business."

Now, in a throwback to the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras, a journalist was accused of being a spy, and progress toward arms-control agreements and the chance for a meaningful improvement in American-Soviet relations are put in jeopardy. What is going on?

Normally, Americans accused of spying in the Soviet Union are sent packing under the protection of diplomatic immunity. America does the same thing to Soviet spies. The difference in this instance is that when the United States arrested Gennadi Zakharov in late August, it was found that he lacked such immunity. Moreover, America did not follow the usual procedure and allow him out of jail or on bail in the custody of the Soviet ambassador. The Zakharov arrest apparently caught the Soviets off guard. So they decided to arrest Mr. Daniloff, who also lacked diplomatic immunity.

Initially some assumed that such eye-for-eye behavior was not the Gorbachev way. Thus it made sense for President Reagan to write a private letter to the Soviet leader on the reasonable expectation that he would release Mr. Daniloff, much as Nikita S. Khrushchev had done after President John F. Kennedy vouched for a Yale professor arrested in Moscow in 1963. What seems to have been overlooked is that Mr. Gorbachev is more of a throwback to Josef Stalin than he is to Mr. Khrushchev or to Leonid I. Brezhnev.

At first it seemed perfectly natural that the KGB should try to recover its comrade Mr. Zakharov. After Mr. Daniloff's arrest there seemed to be a chance that the KGB was doing its own thing without Mr. Gorbachev's being fully aware of events. But after Mr. Daniloff was formally charged with espionage, there was no longer any doubt that Mr. Gorbachev himself had become involved and was probably involved from the beginning.

If anything, this escalation process brings to mind Mr. Gorbachev's behavior after a defector fingered the Soviet espionage network in Britain in 1985. The British promptly expelled a few dozen diplomats, whereupon the Soviets announced that they would match them with the expulsion of an equal number of Britons from the Soviet Union. The British responded by expelling another few dozen Soviets, and, to everyone's shock, Moscow matched the bid again. Finally it was the British who had to let the matter drop.

The Soviets still had plenty of people in England, but by matching the British expulsions they had made sure that London had hardly any of its people left in the Soviet Union. Based on what has happened so far, Mr. Gorbachev seemed determined to use the same strategy in this case, unfazed by the fact that he has humiliated and insulted Mr. Reagan by initially ignoring the president's private and public calls for Mr. Daniloff's release.

At first the Reagan administration handled this by talking with a big mouth but walking with a small stick. Even that surprised Soviet officials, several of whom expressed shock that such a trivial matter might stand in the way of bilateral arms talks.

All this suggests that while Mr. Gorbachev undoubtedly has some new ideas, he still is ill equipped and ill advised when it comes to crisis management with the United States. Whatever advice his old American hand Anatoli F. Dobrynin is giving him, it reflects little about the realities of the United States today.

It was always likely that the Soviet Union and Mr. Gorbachev would eventually find some face-saving way to release Mr. Daniloff. But the longer the process, the more inflamed American passions became. Some feared Mr. Reagan would be unable to show the reason and restraint that — despite his rhetoric — he almost always exercises in dealing with the Soviets.

The longer the Soviets and Mr. Gorbachev prolonged this and the more serious the charges, the more likely it was that the ultimate loser would not be Mr. Daniloff or Mr. Zakharov, but the new Mr. Gorbachev and, by extension, a more trusting U.S.-Soviet relationship.

The writer is a professor of economics at Wellesley College and associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Terrorism: There Is Another Way to Deal With It

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The democracies have thus far tried two ways to deal with terrorism: appeasement and intimidation. Neither has worked. Is there a third way, which might work? There is, but it is unrewarding for politicians and unexciting both to press and public.

Intimidation has been U.S. and Israeli policy. The atrocious events in Karachi and Istanbul last weekend provided further demonstration, if any were needed, that bombing Libyans, Lebanese, and Palestinians has proven worthless as a method for deterring terrorism. It incites it. It is also morally objectionable, because it kills and mutilates people who have nothing to do with terrorism.

Why, then, do people go on doing it? It is action. It both gratifies and rationalizes the normal human impulse to take revenge. While neither intelligent, useful, nor moral as policy, it thus continues.

Appeasement is a second false solution. This one is seductive because, in the short term, it can get results. The French government right now is considering whether to free the leader of a terrorist group, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who has been accused of playing a role in the murders of a U.S. military attaché in France in 1982, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray, and of an Israeli diplomat. The motive for releasing him would be to stop a series of bombings in Paris.

Mr. Abdallah's case is instructive. A former school-teacher, his initial political tie was to a pan-Syrian group under fascist influences. He is not a Moslem extremist. His present band consists of people from a single Christian village in northern Lebanon — and indeed, largely from a single family, his own. There are five brothers in it, five cousins, and a few friends — about 20 or so in all.

Last week, a bomb went off under Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's own roof, in a post office in the Paris town hall, where Mr. Chirac has an apartment. A woman was killed and 18 people hurt, among them an infant.

The Friday before, a bomb was placed on a subway train. It failed to explode. Earlier, Mr. Abdallah's group claimed responsibility for bombing a student bookstore, a Champs-Elysées shopping arcade, another store popular with young people, and a high-speed train — 50 people injured, in all. And a bomb in a supermarket on the outskirts of Paris injured some 40 persons Friday.

The terrorists say this will go on until Mr. Abdallah and two others are released. The U.S. Embassy here has taken legal steps, and is exerting every possible political pressure, to assure that Mr. Abdallah stays in jail and is tried for the Ray murder.

Elements in the French government want to turn him loose because the bombings are making the Chirac government look bad. It was elected on a law-and-order platform; it promised "to terrorize the terrorists." On the other hand, since it attacked the former Socialist government for having compromised with Palestinian and Armenian terrorists, it is not in a very sound position to do the same thing itself. Were it to do so, it would also face Washington's fury. Some politicians have rejected the reports that the release of some terrorists was being considered. But the temptation is strong. If Mr. Abdallah went free, these bombings would undoubtedly stop. There would be others, when another occasion arrived for a terrorist group to want to blackmail France. But politicians, like the press, deal in the here and now.

The sad truth is that nothing really works with terrorism except what the West Germans and Italians successfully did against their domestic terrorists in the 1970s and early 1980s. Infinitely painstaking police and intelligence work slowly tracked the terrorists down, arrested some, convinced others to defect — to "repent"; and eventually most, not all, were in prison.

It is a hard program to apply when the terrorists come out of the blasted social landscape of Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, or the enclosed and Manichean universe of Islamic integrism. Much, nonetheless, could be done.

It would require painstaking police investigation, immigration controls, identity checks on travelers and foreigners resident in Western countries. It would require wide international exchanges of information. It would represent a further intrusion on personal privacy in the democracies.

It would mean still more boring, expensive, and time-consuming passive security at airports and in public places. It implies difficult and dangerous espionage operations inside the Middle East. It would require a determination, by all the European democracies and the United States, to cooperate, far from the case today. It could, though, be done. The terrorists are ordinary people.

They mostly are young, marginal to society, isolated, living on their nerves, making mistakes. Carlos the superterrorist is just as much a media fantasy as Rambo the superbrute. The terrorists can be found, or neutralized — most of them.

If the job has to be done this way, though, the slow and unsatisfying way, it may turn out that people do not really want to do it. Bombs and compromises are easier.

International Herald Tribune.
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Japan Needs To Join In The World

By Flora Lewis

KYOTO, Japan — Four days of intense talks at an international conference here showed that Japan with all its earnings not only feels itself in a box, it is in a box. In certain ways, the comparison often drawn with West Germany's emergence as the major economic power in Europe is accurate. But the biggest difference is that Germany belongs to a well-organized European and Atlantic club, while Japan both looms and cowers before a fragmented Asia.

There simply isn't any way at this stage in history that an Asian community can embrace Japan and live with its lopsided strength — or without it. But at the same time, the Japanese have not begun to accept the responsibility that their new productive power imposes.

This is the dilemma for Japan and its no-longer-so-rich and still-poor partners. Japan has become a great economic power without much of a sense of obligation.

There was some talk at the meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies of a Japanese Marshall Plan, to pump purchasing power into faltering countries so that Japan can keep spewing out exports. It makes only theoretical sense. The world now is vastly different from the immediate postwar world the United States helped put together by financing reconstruction.

The good ideas are not so different now that countries need to help each other in order to help themselves, but the circumstances make it harder. Japan's queasy mood is a clear example of how slow people are to recognize when they have moved into the luxurious position of having obligations rather than debts.

To the credit of the Japanese, there is a deep and broad resistance to the idea that they ought to drain their surplus earnings into military power. They learned that lesson. It is worse than pernicious when Americans suggest that by spending a lot more on arms, Japan could even up the payments balance. It is terribly ironic, because it was the United States that taught the Japanese at awesome cost that force does not equal power.

True, Japan depends on the United States for basic defense, and spends little. True, this is unfair now that Japan is earning vast surpluses. False, there would be a better balance if Japan bought more arms. False, the region would be more secure if Japan invested in military might to counter the undeniable Soviet arms buildup in the region, but which could also serve other purposes.

The current scandal, which led to the unusual dismissal of a cabinet minister, Masayuki Fujio, was about this underlying question of Japan's past and future role. Mr. Fujio, minister of education, made a series of public statements that in effect excused Japan's imperial adventures on the grounds that "Didn't everybody?" Understandably, Korea and China were deeply offended.

"I am disgusted, and bitter," said a Japanese editor, explaining that he was disgusted because he saw distorted and dangerous nationalist ideas in Mr. Fujio's defense of Japanese aggression, and bitter because he recognized that it reflected a streak of real opinion in his country.

It is a minority, what the editor called this "ultra-nationalist" opinion, but it feeds on shortsighted Western encouragement to Japan to take up its own cudgels. That is the box. Japan has reached the good fortune of deriving vast benefit of involvement not only with its neighbors but with the world at large, the underlying urge of its prewar militaristic goal of a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

But it has reached its status by peaceful production instead of military aggression. The sense that this means that the strong must for their own sake be concerned with the weak seems to have been lost.

Perhaps it is being lost all over the world, which would be ominous. It is an important issue now because there are crosscurrents of narrow interests and larger interests.

Japan has reached the point where it earns and owes itself the larger interests, an old aspiration fulfilled in a way it never expected. To live up to it requires acknowledging a new kind of responsibility, quite simply to others, as self-fulfillment.

This is an American kind of idea, maybe muted now as Americans feel put upon like everybody else, but still demonstrably more valuable than building fortresses. Japan, which so long took security and comfort in isolation, has entered the world.

That is not enough, for itself or for others. It should join.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Strikes in Spain

BILBAO — The efforts of the Republican deputies, Senors Soriano and Iglésias, have failed, and the workingmen's delegates decided [on Sept. 12] to call a general strike.

SAN SEBASTIAN — The strike situation is becoming worse hourly. Detachments of mounted Civil Guards patrol the streets and lend a decided military appearance to the city. A battalion of regulars of the Cuenca Regiment has arrived. It seems that serious clashes between the strikers and the Civil Guards or the troops must occur. The Civil Guards are hard pressed by the mob. Clubs, daggers, and revolvers are brandished, there is a volley of missiles and then several pistol-shots ring out. The mob falls back before the charge of the Civil Guards, closes in again, but then stampedes, having heard that the troops are going to charge.

1936: Literary Lights

NEW YORK — "Gone with the Wind," a first novel by Margaret Mitchell, which has sold 333,000 copies, has been chosen by William Lyon Phelps, dean of American critics, as the outstanding fiction work of the past year. The Phelps nonfiction list was headed by H.L. Mencken's "The American Language." After praising "Gone with the Wind" for its "dramatic portrayal of the American feudal system" as it existed before the Civil War, and commending the Mencken work for "its original and common-sense research," the professor emeritus of Yale chose George Santayana's "The Last Puritan" as second on his list of 11 novels. In poetry, the professor commended "Burning City," by Stephen Vincent Benet, and "No Further Range," by the Californian turned New Englander who is Robert Frost.

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OPINION

A Golden Age of Diplomacy Has Died With Harriman

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Invidious comparisons being out of place on such occasions, the eulogists at next Tuesday's memorial tribute to W. Averell Harriman at the Washington Cathedral will no doubt accentuate the positives in his extraordinary record of public service. But a larger, negative, message will not be lost in the telling of Mr. Harriman's life and times, and especially of the part he played defining America's postwar role in the world.

The message is that, in a particular sense, they don't make 'em like that any more, which is one, big reason why we do not make public policy the way we did in those days. Now, you can say that this is just as well: Times change; it's a much more complex world. Rich, Eastern-seaboard, Ivy League patricians make poor public servants; sated with money-making, they turn to government work for power-kicks. So, the argument goes, there is no use waxing sentimental over a "golden age" of American diplomacy conducted by a happy band of Wall Street bankers and lawyers and State Department careerists.

But inverted snobbery can be as blinding as the conventional kind, when it diverts attention from the real missing ingredient: the qualities of mind and character, much more than wealth and social status, that defined the approach of the likes of Averell Harriman to public service in those postwar years.

For Mr. Harriman was not unique. A soon-to-be-published book, "The Wise Men: Architects of the American Century," chronicles the careers of six of those postwar leaders: Mr. Harriman and Dean Acheson, John J. McCloy and Robert A. Lovett, George Kennan and Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen.

They were not all to the manner born, and it is nowhere written that they were necessarily right. Revisionists tell us that they did as much to create the Cold War as they did to create policies and programs to cope with it.

No matter; the authors, Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, recognize the danger of nostalgia for some Periclean age of American diplomacy. Rather, their point is captured in a candid quote from Henry Kissinger: "My generation doesn't produce people in the selfless tradition of a McCloy; we are too nervous and ambitious."

"These men did not adhere to a single ideology," the authors write. Fancy that, in the contemporary conduct of foreign policy. "Free of political patrons, they served only the President," they write. "Even then their loyalty was more to the office than to the man."

Think upon that, as you witness the mad scramble in the Reagan White House to bottle and preserve Ronald Reagan's personal popularity. Try this, as you watch the current rush to translate the influence gained in public office into private profit: "They saw themselves, throughout their lives, not as public figures but as public servants."

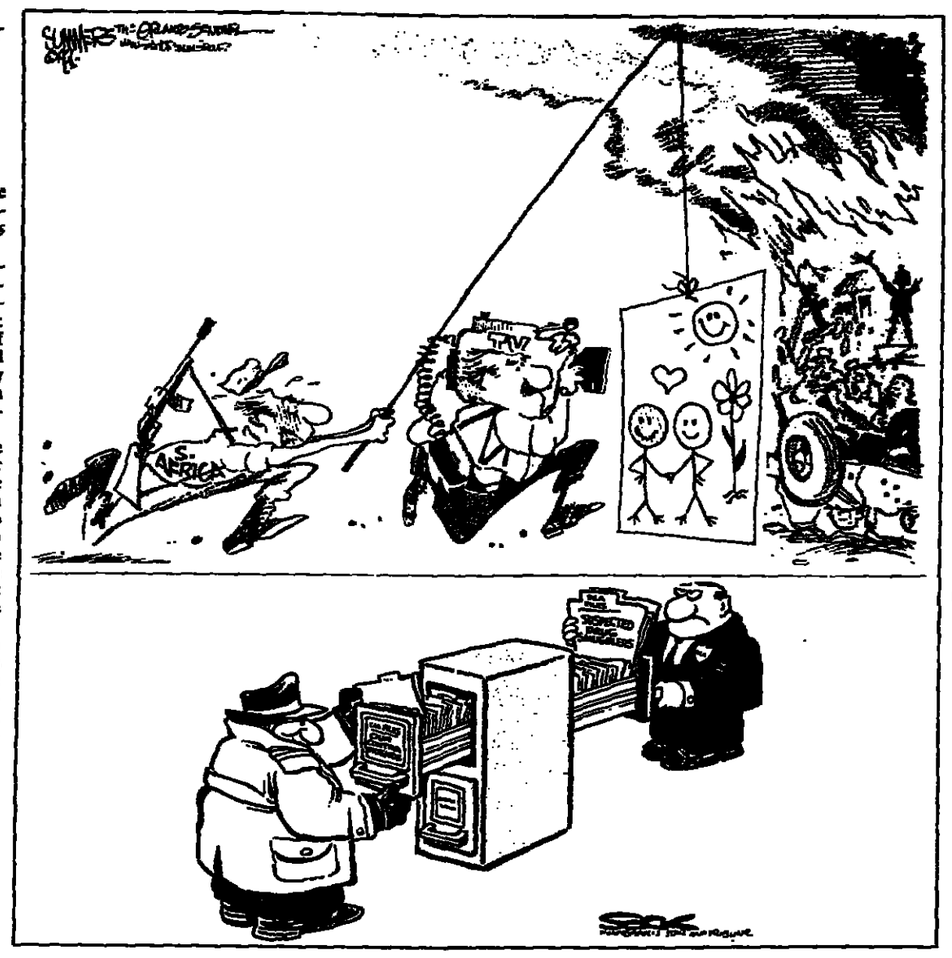
Or consider this fragment, as you listen to the outward expression in anonymous leaks of the Reagan administration's debilitating internal dissent: "Working together in an atmosphere of trust that in today's Washington would seem almost quaint" And finally: "They shared a vision of public service as a lofty calling and an aversion to the pressures of partisan politics."

True, Mr. Harriman did slip off the Establishment reservation for two rather forlorn flings at the presidency and one term as New York governor. Yet when John F. Kennedy in 1961 thought him to be too far over the hill at age 69 for a top administration post, he accepted the amorphous post of ambassador at large and waited for a call to heavier duty as he had done with every Democratic President since FDR.

Over the next 15 years, Mr. Harriman negotiated the Geneva accords on Laos and the 1963 Test Ban Treaty, served in two high State Department jobs, conducted countless special missions, and struggled against heavy odds to negotiate peace in Vietnam.

A young Averell Harriman was told by his self-made, multi-millionaire father, "I am sure you will catch on and go on and on and be something and somebody." And so he did go on. And so he was something and somebody, knowing by instinct and upbringing that his father was talking not about the rewards but the obligations of privilege.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Life as a Humdrum Spy Has Little of Le Carré's World

By John Horton

WASHINGTON — Writing about Charles Dickens, George Orwell once observed: "A thing that strikes one when one looks below the surface to Dickens' books is that he is rather ignorant. He knows very little about the way things really happen."

As a former intelligence officer who spent much of his life running agents and operations, I feel the same way about spy novelists. They need the jar-

MEANWHILE

gon, the obsessive talk about gadgets, the excess of detail, the endless excitement, to fill up what might otherwise be noticed as all that empty space.

What happens, then, when an intelligence officer like me undertakes to write a spy novel that will say what it was really like? It's a problem. For a great deal of life in an intelligence agency is as humdrum as in any other organization.

Rather than leaping from the dark bridge of a ship to the deck of the Soviet vessel with the hostages aboard, he is more likely to be sitting tired-eyed at his desk that night, proofreading an intelligence report. Instead of tossing the live grenade back at the sneering terrorist, he is found arguing with a coldhearted finance officer about his expense account. He may have dreamed of exchanging witty banter with his KGB opposite number at cocktails, but instead his wife pulls at his coattail and hisses: "What a bore! Let's get out of here." His loyal subordinate is less likely to be covering him as he runs into the burning building to defuse the bomb than to be sitting across the desk from him imploring that he withdraw an observation he made in the subordinate's last fitness report.

So the intelligence officer-turned-writer, with a clear memory of the essential drabness of intelligence work, may decide to fudge a bit. Despite his earnestness to correct the world's misunderstandings of what he spent his life doing, he may try to emulate the rattling good spy novel on the bedside table. It is probably full of violence. In this respect, spy novels and real life do not often coincide.

The most violent act I encountered during an entire year in one post abroad was carried out by the irascible ambassador. Enraged at the quite proper refusal of the administrative officer to break regulations on his behalf, the ambassador hurled an inkwell across the room. Ducking respectfully, the administrative officer watched the bottle whiz by to explode harmlessly on the wall behind him. It was said that a CIA officer who happened to be passing saw this exchange and, turning pale, had to be helped to the embassy infirmary.

No doubt violent things are more likely to happen to a CIA officer than to a Trappist monk. But the KGB is far busier and probably happier brutalizing Soviet citizens than CIA officers. For the intelligence officer the pen is more useful than the pistol; the typewriter more useful than the trench knife; the word processor more useful than the laser beam.

Then there is the character of the spy himself. In spy novels, the hero is not allowed to be naive, nor may he do the dumb things a real intelligence officer spends his retirement trying to forget.

And the hero, finally, not only must be seen struggling with a tough problem of no small import to page one, but he also must solve it all by himself before the book ends — a rarer accomplishment than the average intelligence officer may care to remember.

Of course, no one thinks that cowboy stories are the true history of the American West. So, who cares if the clichés of the spy novel incidentally give us a silly or sinister view of intelligence work?

I suppose it just comes down to the exchange I had with a friend some years ago. I said that I enjoyed John Le Carré's books but that his highly individual depiction of the British Secret Intelligence Service hardly resembled the world that I knew.

My friend, who had no more acquaintance with actual intelligence work than can be gained by driving past the CIA building, was indignant: "Waddya mean? Of course it's a perfect picture."

The writer, whose first novel, "The Hotel at Tarasco," will be published next year, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Roots of German Pacifism

The report on the political ambitions of Daniel Cohn-Bendit (*"'Dany the Red,' Now a Green, Hangs On to Reformist Fervor," Sept. 6*) quotes Mr. Cohn-Bendit's seemingly plausible attempt to account for the West German peace movement: "The shock that hit my generation in Germany is that we are responsible for the war, so that never again should a German soldier be allowed to cross the frontiers of Germany. This explains the pacifist movement."

Such an explanation is deceptively simplistic. The German peace movement arose (and declined, one might add) specifically over the question of the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles. Moreover, its adherents are far from limited to members of Mr. Cohn-Bendit's generation. Instead, it attracts supporters from highly diversified strata of German society — including many from the right-of-center. These two facts suggest a more complex explanation concerning its origins and objectives.

Careful scrutiny must be accorded the question whether, beneath its avowed pacifist aims, the peace movement conceals a drive toward a new German nationalism; whether it represents an attempt by Germans to reassert control over their own military-political destiny, rather than continue to play the role of a (lesser) member in the Atlantic alliance.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit's allusion to his generation omits the underlying but essential fact that its members no longer wish to be bound by the guilt of their fathers, a "guilt" that led directly to Germany's peculiar geopolitical status (in both East and West) following World War II.

Finally, Mr. Cohn-Bendit deserves praise for identifying one of the most consistently hypocritical aspects of the peace movement: its Panglossian refusal to acknowledge both the possibility of a real military threat from the East as well as the extent of political repression in Soviet-style societies. (Its resounding silence following the declaration of martial law in Poland in December 1981 was appallingly self-serving.) After all — so the argument runs — if the Soviets can be trusted, then there is no real need for Euromissiles stationed on German soil, or for West German participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

RICHARD WOLIN.
Paris.

Foul Balls for Greenberg

Regarding "Hank Greenberg Dies; Slugger of '30s and '40s" (Sept. 6):

The obituary of Hank Greenberg noted that he was the first Jewish baseball player to be chosen for the Hall of Fame. It should be recalled that in 1938, the year Greenberg hit 58 home runs, American League pitchers were careful to pitch around him in the closing days of the season, lest Babe Ruth's record fall to someone of Greenberg's heritage.

MELISSA COX.
Paris.

Brazil's Game of Tit-for-Tat

The report "A Golden Rule in Diplomacy: 'Tit-for-Tat' " *(Aug. 28)* reminded me of Brazil. Some years ago, U.S. citizens did not need a visa to enter Brazil. Washington, however, decreed that the same should not apply to Brazilians entering the United States, whereupon Brasilia then decided that U.S. citizens would require a visa to enter Brazil.

With the typical arrogance of some U.S. State Department officials, who consider any country south of the border either a banana or Mickey Mouse republic, a highly placed U.S. diplomat went to his Brazilian counterpart and did not mince his words at his displeasure of this decree, ending his speech with: "You can't do this to us!"

"Sir," replied the Brazilian, "we can and we did. I suggest you go directly to our president and express your displeasure in exactly the same words, since it was his decision." Nothing more was heard about the subject and the rule is still enforced today. Tit-for-tat.

BEATRIX N. BEHN.
Cascais, Portugal.

A Space-Based Cemetery?

Terrific. Now we can be "buried" in orbit *("U.S. Concern Plans to Orbit Space Tombs," Sept. 10).* Let's hope that this is as close to heaven as the potential interrees get. Aside from the huge waste in time and resources, isn't anyone else concerned about the amount of junk that is already floating around up there?

DOUGLAS MORGAN.
Singapore.

Lartigue, French Photographer, Is Dead

By C.G. Cupic
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jacques Henri Lartigue, 92, a French pioneer of photography, died Friday in a hospital in Nice after a short illness, the Lartigue Foundation announced.

Mr. Lartigue was known and respected for his fashion coverage, the joyful pictures he took between the world wars of carefree high society, and for a diary he kept for 85 years.

He often said his real passion was to be a painter; photography was only his hobby. But his family snapshots were works of art.

"I wanted to photograph beauty in life," he said in an interview in 1983. "Everybody else is writing and taking pictures of the dark sides of human nature."

He photographed everything he found beautiful: women, grand hotels at resorts throughout Europe, luxury cars, pedigree greyhounds, fashion shows and, most of all, the fun and games that he enjoyed with his relatives and his four wives.

Born into a wealthy family, Mr. Lartigue decided at an early age that he wanted to be an artist. He was given his first camera at the age of five, and the first pictures he took were of his father in the garden and of his nurse playing with a ball.

From then on he painted, photographed and kept his diary, and when he came of age traveled from one fashionable resort to another. He worked as film assistant and fashion photographer, took physical exercise every day and up to his last months was vigorous, clear-eyed and working.

It was not until 1963 that the first exhibition of Mr. Lartigue's photographs was held, at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. His composition and use of light and movement won wide critical acclaim.

Jacques Henri Lartigue

"The Beach at Villerville," a 1908 photograph by Lartigue.

In 1979 he donated his works to the French state. Two hundred thousand documents — albums, negatives, diaries and paintings — are stored in a wing of the Grand Palais Museum in Paris, and a permanent exhibition of his works is on show there.

In 1974, he was commissioned by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to take his official photograph.

At the 1984 International Photography Festival in Arles, in the south of France, a square was named after him, a unique honor in France for a living artist.

A large-scale exhibition of his work runs at the Grand Palais in Paris until March.

Briton Urges EC Inquiry Into Mafia

Reuters

LONDON — A senior member of the Conservative Party demanded on Friday that the government take immediate action on assertions that the Mafia is fraudulently obtaining millions of dollars a year from the European Community under its agricultural program.

Teddy Taylor, secretary of the Tory European reform group, said that the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is the current president of the EC Council of Ministers, should order an urgent inquiry into charges by an Italian member of the European Parliament.

The Italian member, Pancrazzo de Pasquale, asserted that the Mafia is involved in a "massive and staggering fraud, claiming breathtaking compensation for the destruction of nonexistent vines and tomatoes."

The European Parliament called Friday for concerted international action against the Mafia and its financial network by harmonizing investigating powers in different member states.

At the urging of Mr. de Pasquale, a Communist deputy, the assembly overwhelmingly backed on a show of hands a resolution demanding that EC states step up measures to combat fraud and other forms of organized crime.

Mr. de Pasquale told the chamber that previous EC investigations into Mafia misappropriation of funds had been inadequate.

A six-page document drawn up by the Brussels Commission last year contained no figures, he said.

"It resulted from a quick trip around Sicily," he said. "It is really quite ridiculous. We must do something about the people who are swindling EC funds."

Mr. Taylor said, "We should first of all suspend all compensation payments to Italy until an inquiry has taken place and this wholesale drain of money into the pockets of the Mafia is halted."

"I have now asked the foreign secretary to raise this issue at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers," he said. "This cannot be allowed to go unchecked because the Common Market is already paying £150 million ($220 million) every day on dumping and destroying food."

9 Plead Guilty In Suriname Plot

Agence France-Presse

NEW ORLEANS — Nine of 14 Americans accused last month of plotting to topple the government of Suriname have pleaded guilty here on charges of illegal possession of dangerous weapons, the U.S. prosecutor said Friday.

Five others, including the alleged ringleader, Tommy L. Denley, are to go on trial Sept. 22 for violations of the Neutrality Act, which bars U.S. citizens from trying to topple a government at peace with the United States. The prosecutor, John Volz, said Friday that the nine were allowed to plead guilty on the lesser charges after agreeing to cooperate with federal officers. They face a year in prison with a $10,000 fine or a fine of $100,000.

The alleged plot to overthrow the military government of Suriname was discovered July 28. It resulted in the arrest of several suspects at the airport in Hammond, Louisiana, as they were about to board a plane bound for the Surinamese capital, Paramaribo.

Sri Lanka Checks Food for Radiation

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — All imported food will be checked for radiation contamination because of the discovery of a shipment of contaminated milk, the government said.

The Health Department ordered 52 tons of imported skim milk destroyed this week when radioactive contamination was detected in a random check by the Atomic Energy Authority. Officials declined Wednesday to identify the source of the milk.

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Pretoria Has Little to Show for Asia Trip

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa is ending a 10-day tour of Asia with little apparent improvement in his country's trade ties with its principle partners in the area.

Mr. Botha acknowledged Friday that his visits to Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong were in response to the threat by European nations to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria for its apartheid policies.

"It's time for South Africa to diversify its trade," Mr. Botha said. "I've seen great new potential for us in this area."

Mr. Botha declined to discuss details of his discussions with representatives of government and private business in Asia. But he and the 22 officials who traveled with him appear to have come away with few tangible results.

The delegation received its warmest official welcome in Taiwan, the only Asian nation that formally recognizes South Africa. Trade between the two countries has been increasing rapidly this year.

In Taipei, Mr. Botha met with President Chiang Ching-kno and Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hwa, among other officials.

Hong Kong officials played down the visit, stressing that Mr. Botha would have no meetings with government representatives. On Friday, he addressed a luncheon of local business executives.

Mr. Botha, who is scheduled to return to South Africa on Saturday, declined to reveal the substance of his talks, saying it would not be in South Africa's interest to do so.

Mr. Botha, who began his tour Sept. 2, was preceded in both Tokyo and Taipei by the trade and industry minister, Dawid J. de Villiers.

The primary goal of the trip was to maintain economic relations with Japan, South Africa's second-largest trading partner after the United States. But Japanese officials rebuffed the South Africans in uncharacteristically strong terms, according to diplomatic sources.

"The main object of the exercise was Japan," a Western diplomat said in Tokyo, "and it did not go well."

Mr. Botha is the most senior South African official to ever visit Japan. Tokyo has generally based its policies toward South Africa on those of the United States and Europe.

The European Community is expected to agree next week to ban private investment in South Africa and imports of South African coal, iron ore, steel and Krugerrands. Officials in Tokyo told Mr. Botha that they were considering similar sanctions.

South Africa's trade with Japan amounted to $2.1 billion last year. Japan is a major market for South African coal and gold.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was seeking to use Taiwan and Hong Kong as transshipment points, through which South African goods could be sold elsewhere. He emphasized, however, that South Africa would not use either place to trade indirectly with nations that have imposed sanctions.

A spokesman for the Taiwan Foreign Ministry said that Taiwan had agreed to continue increasing its trade with South Africa. Both nations have long been allied partly because of their shared isolation. Taiwan currently has formal ties with only 22 other countries.

Trade last year totaled $356 million. It is up by almost a third so far in 1986.

South African trade with Hong Kong last year totaled $390 million, with 80 percent of it in South African exports of gold and coal.

Last month, Hong Kong banned direct imports of Krugerrands, in line with action taken earlier by Britain. But officials have since indicated that the territory was unlikely to restrict trade any further.

Reuters

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, left, and his Taiwan counterpart, Chu Fu-sung, address a press conference in Taipei.

Pretoria Acknowledges Camps for Children

Secret Facilities Are Said to Prepare Freed Black Detainees for 'Re-entry'

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — The government said Friday that it has established camps to prepare black children released from political detention without trial for "re-entry into their communities."

The existence of the "reorientation camps" was first disclosed Thursday night by the white opposition Progressive Federal Party.

"We deplore the secrecy surrounding these camps," said a party official, Neil Ross. "If they are above board, they should have been done up front."

A spokesman for the Education Department, Job Schoeman, said: "There is nothing sinister about it. I know some people think we may be involved in brainwashing and indoctrination, but that is far from the truth."

He said black children released from detention were encouraged but not forced to undergo courses lasting as long as a month "in preparation for re-entry into their communities."

Mr. Ross, director of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Committee, said that members of his committee had heard a number of reports about secret camps in at least two locations.

The reports indicated that children released from political detention under terms of the state of emergency decree, issued by the white-minority government on June 12, were "coerced into signing" documents admitting themselves to the camps.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee, based in Johannesburg, said it was receiving "dismaying and often shocking information about conditions and treatment of detainees."

The government has acknowledged that nearly 9,000 people, most of them blacks, have been detained for at least 30 days under the emergency regulations.

The figures do not include people released after less than 30 days. Unofficial monitoring groups estimate that about 14,000 people have been detained.

■ Malawi Leader Assailed

President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi has come under criticism from his neighbors over his alleged support for rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, with President Samora Machel threatening to close the countries' joint border and install missiles along it unless the aid is stopped, Agence France-Presse reported.

Mr. Machel's threat, reported Thursday by the Mozambican news agency AIM, came after the Mozambican president joined Dr. Banda, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at a summit meeting in Blantyre, Malawi, to discuss sanctions against South Africa.

Mr. Machel, speaking at a news conference following his return to Maputo on Thursday night, reiterated his accusations that Malawi was backing the South African-backed rebels. Their activities have created food shortages in Mozambique and brought economic activity in much of the country to a halt.

"If Malawi continues to give support to the armed bandits," he said, "Mozambique will close its border to Malawian traffic to and from Zimbabwe and South Africa."

David A. Winston, 44, Dies; Former Reagan Consultant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — David A. Winston, 44, a former consultant to the Reagan administration on health issues, died Thursday of injuries he suffered when he was attacked by a motorist in a traffic dispute.

Police said Mr. Winston walked across an intersection against a red light on Saturday, forcing a driver to slam on his brakes to avoid him.

The inspectors said Andrew Heagney, 22, got out of his car and hit Mr. Winston in the mouth, knocking him to the ground.

Mr. Winston suffered a cerebral hemorrhage when his head hit the pavement, police said.

Mr. Heagney was arrested after turning himself in late Thursday, police said. Specific charges have not yet been filed.

Mr. Winston was corporate senior vice president of Volunteer Hospitals of America, a consortium of more than 400 private, nonprofit hospitals.

After the 1980 election, Mr. Winston served as the unpaid head of President Ronald Reagan's transition team for health care and later was an adviser to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

He had previously worked for Mr. Reagan when the latter was governor of California.

■ *Other deaths:*

Henry DeWolf Smyth, 88, author of the 1944 official report on the development of the atomic bomb and a former member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, on Thursday of a heart attack in Princeton, New Jersey.

Joseph Godson, 73, a former Foreign Service officer and European coordinator of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, of cancer Sept. 5 at his home in London.

LEGAL NOTICE LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

In re STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION; and affiliated companies,	Chapter 11 Case No. 84-B-5377-J (Joint Administration Case Nos. 84-B-5377-J through 84-B-5380-J, inclusive, and 84-B-5512-J)
STORAGE TECHNOLOGY LEASING CORPORATION, et al., Debtors	Chapter 11 Case No. 86-B-04222-J (Joint Administration Case Nos. 86-B-04222-J through 86-B-04234-J)

NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND OF LAST DAY TO FILE OBJECTIONS THERETO

TO: THE CREDITORS, EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS, THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE, THE CREDITORS' COMMITTEE APPOINTED HEREIN AND ALL OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:

On October 6, 1986 at 9:00 A.M., a hearing will be held before the Honorable Roland Brumbaugh, United States Bankruptcy Judge, in Courtroom 202, United States Courthouse, 1929 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado, to consider the proposed Disclosure Statement for the "DEBTORS' JOINT PLAN OF REORGANIZATION" (hereinafter the "Disclosure Statement"). At the hearing, the Debtors will ask that the Court find that the Disclosure Statement contains information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practical in light of the nature and history of the Debtors and the condition of the Debtors' books and records, that would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor, typical of holders of all classes of claims against and interests in each of the Debtors to make an informed judgment about the Debtors' proposed plan of reorganization.

Except as required by Bankruptcy Rule 3017 and Rule 39(b) of the Local Rules of this Court, copies of the Disclosure Statement are not transmitted with this notice. After approval of the Disclosure Statement, copies of the approved Disclosure Statement will be sent to all parties in interest. A copy of the proposed Disclosure Statement is available for examination at the office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado. The hearing may be continued from time to time without further notice. Additionally, the Disclosure Statement may be modified without further notice at, prior to or as a result of the hearing.

By orders of the Court dated September 2, 1986, and September 4, 1986, objection to the Disclosure Statement must be in writing and filed with the Court no later than September 30, 1986. Objections must also be served no later than September 30, 1986 on counsel for the Debtors, counsel for the creditors' committee appointed herein, the Securities and Exchange Commission for the United States Trustee at the addresses shown on the service list which is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. Objections not filed and served as set forth above may be deemed waived.

At the time of hearing, Debtors will also request that the Court fix a date for hearing on confirmation of the plan of reorganization, fix the last date for creditors to accept or reject the plan and fix the last date for parties interested to file objections in the plan.

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DATED: September 10, 1986 By/s/BRUCE H. SPECTOR
Attorneys for Debtors and
Debtors in Possession

EXHIBIT A

Objections to the Disclosure Statement must be served upon counsel to the debtors and the creditors' committee, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States Trustee as follows:

Bruce Spector, Esq.
Bruce Bennett, Esq.
STUTMAN, TREISTER & GLATT
3699 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 900
Los Angeles, California 90010

W. Dean Salter, Esq.
HOLME ROBERTS & OWEN
1700 Broadway
Suite 1800
Denver, Colorado 80290

Carl A. Eklund, Esq.
ROATH & BREGA, P.C.
1700 Lincoln Street
Suite 2222
Denver, Colorado 80202

John Richards Lee, Esq.
SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION
229 S. Dearborn, Room 1204
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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International Herald Tribune

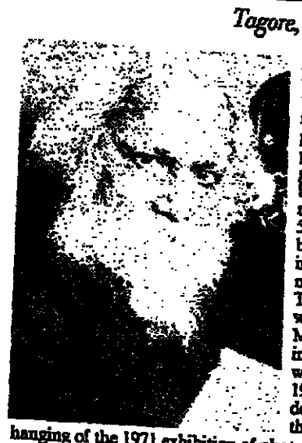
WEEKEND

■ Museums in Art Wars
■ New Films for Fall
■ Menswear Stylists

CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

Tagore, Smith at Barbican



■ As part of a city-wide festival celebrating the 125th anniversary of the birth of the poet and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore (right), the Barbican Art Gallery is mounting, until Oct. 5, the first London exhibition of his paintings and drawings in more than 40 years. The show, a joint effort with the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford, includes about 125 works done between 1928 and Tagore's death in 1941. Also at the Barbican is a rehanging of the 1971 exhibition of photographs by W. Eugene Smith. Originally put together by the Jewish Museum in New York, it is believed to have been the largest one-man photo show ever assembled during an artist's lifetime, and until now has been seen only in New York and Japan. Until Oct. 19.

Early Dutch Landscapes

■ The National Gallery has brought together 140 early 17th-century drawings and paintings of Dutch landscapes, including many works from private collections that have seldom or never been exhibited. The display shows how the flat Dutch countryside inspired an artistic revolution that continues to make its influence felt. "Dutch Landscape: The Early Years" hopes to show, in what the gallery says is a new approach to the subject, how social, economic and religious change, amid almost perennial war, produced new art — a break with the tradition of fantasy landscapes using set color patterns and unrealistic perspective. Until Nov. 23.

PARIS

The Bolshoi on Tour

■ Continuing its Western European tour, the Bolshoi Ballet returns to Paris for the first time in 10 years in an engagement at the Palais des Congrès starting Sept. 27. Under Yuri Grigorovich, its director since 1964, the legendary Moscow company will present programs including Grigorovich's new staging of the 1931 ballet "The Golden Age" ("L'Age d'Or"), to music by Shostakovich; Glazunov's "Raymonda"; and the ever-popular "Giselle." Until Oct. 26.

LOS ANGELES

William Brice Retrospective

■ William Brice is being accorded a well-deserved retrospective at the Museum of Contemporary Art's Temporary Contemporary, until Oct. 19. The first work in "William Brice: A Selection of Painting and Drawing," dates from 1947, and the most recent from 1986; yet except for certain crucial subtleties it all might have been concocted somewhere between Long Island and the French Riviera between 1906 and 1950 — which means it could only have been painted in Southern California. Brice, 65, the second child of the comedian Fanny Brice and the gambler Nicky Arnstein, taught drawing and painting for two decades at the University of California, Los Angeles. His work brings Richard Diebenkorn to mind not so much because of overt resemblances but because of a realization that the two artists share a sensibility that sees art as a long rumination on singular themes. The earliest works on view are two small, carefully rendered still lifes of oval-shaped rocks in a shallow space. Works of the past decade have grown huge in scale and seem to alternate between spare, gray exercises in elegant depression and upbeat works where Matisse's suavity combines wryly with Stuart Davis' zing.

(LAT)

SAN FRANCISCO

Growth of Mexican Museum

■ The Mexican Museum on the San Francisco waterfront, which started as a community arts project in the predominantly Mexican-American Mission District, has entered a phase of major growth and influence. With 4,800 permanent objects in storage, including a valuable gift of Mexican folk art collected by Nelson Rockefeller, the museum is currently exhibiting the first comprehensive retrospective of the serigraphs, drawings and paintings of Rupert Garcia, to be followed in November by the unveiling of an extensive pre-Columbian collection. In the past year, grants and donations have almost doubled the museum's budget, which is expected to reach $1 million in 1987. The institution's aims are to collect and exhibit the work of living Mexican-American artists, to preserve artifacts from Mexico's past, and to educate. Garcia, who attained prominence in 1968 with a black-and-white silkscreen poster of the guerrilla leader Che Guevara, says the images for his early silkscreens and for the vivid pastels he started creating in 1975 were nearly all inspired by "appropriations from the mass media" — familiar photographs of world leaders and events.

TOKYO

Turner Oils, Watercolors

■ The National Museum of Western Art in Ueno Park has assembled 51 oils and 60 watercolors by J.M.W. Turner in an exhibition of a quality rarely seen outside Europe. Turner's interpretation of the landscape conforms to the Asian artistic tradition more than those of most Western artists; perhaps partly because of this, the exhibition has proved highly popular with Tokyo residents and can be uncomfortably crowded on weekends. Until Oct. 5, then moving to Kyoto Municipal Museum, Oct. 14 through Nov. 16.

"Ecuador, 1982": Sebastiao Salgado's people peer with resignation, patience, faith and hope at a changing world that both calls out to them and rejects them.

Faces of the Other America

by Alan Riding

SEBASTIAO Salgado, a 42-year-old photographer who lives in Paris, remained haunted by the faces of the "the other Americas" long after he left his native Brazil in the late 1960s. In 1977, he recalls, "I decided to dive into the most concrete of the unreality of these Latin Americas, so mysterious and suffering, so heroic and noble." Over a seven-year period that seemed to take him back centuries, he traveled to Brazil's northeast and through Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico. The photographs on this page are from the resulting book, "Other Americas," to be published in November by Pantheon Books.

The intimacy of Salgado's photographs reflects the patience and passion that he dedicated to taking them. His subsequent photographs of African famines, which won him praise and prizes, were also the fruit of years spent living and traveling within his subject. In his photographs of Latin America, his aim was not to focus on a region's misfortunes, but to show the world as the "other Americans" saw it.

Salgado's decision to shoot in black and white was not capricious. He felt that other colors might disrupt the uniformity of "the beliefs, losses and suffering" of this region. His use of light and shadow adds a dimension of unreality that dramatizes the solemnity, sentimentality and absurd contradictions of Latin American societies.

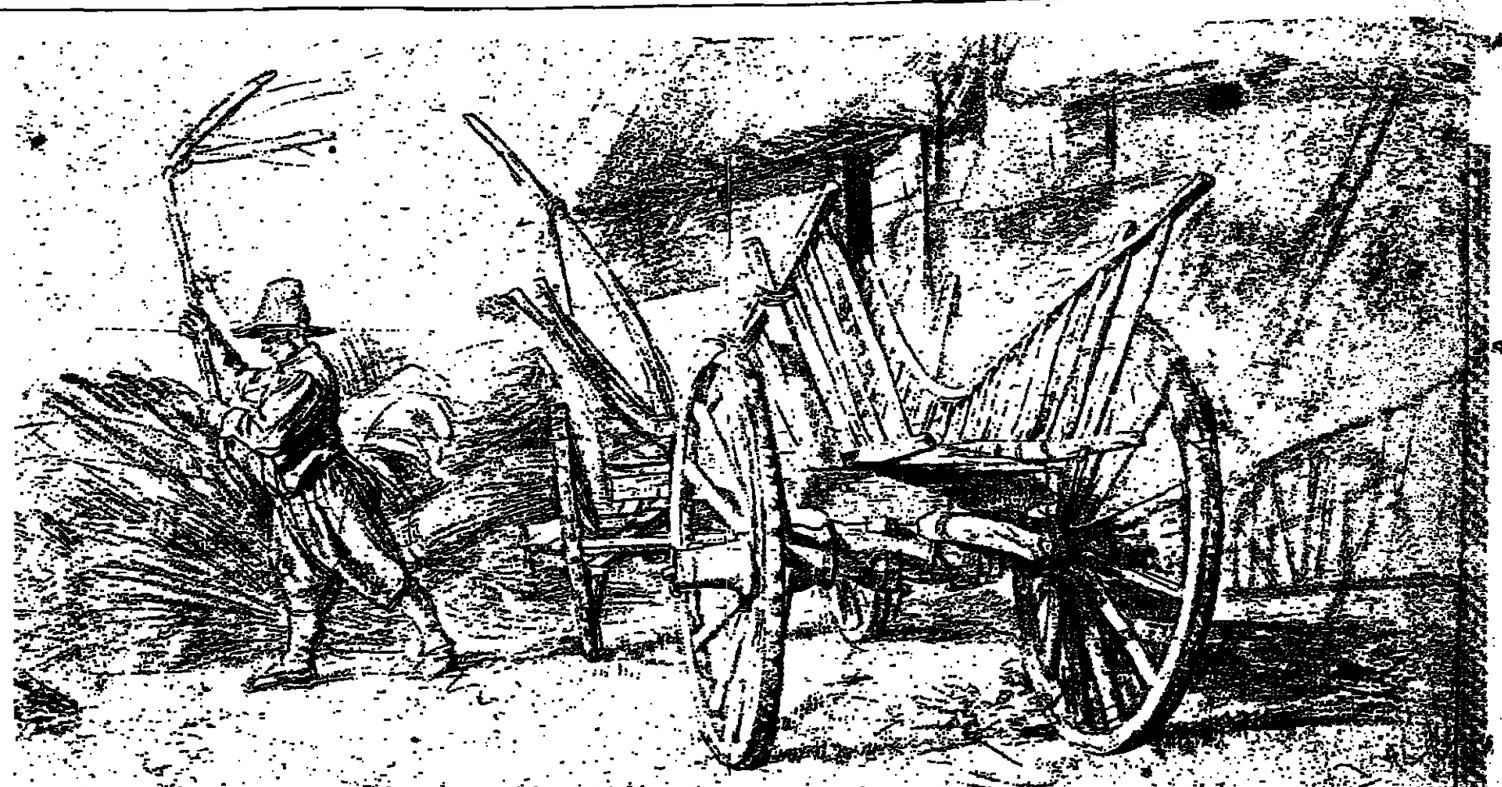
The hidden tension in this world is, of course, the inevitability of change. Gradually, the area's ancient spiritual and cultural defenses are being eroded by modern-day consumerism and communications. The faces and feelings in Salgado's photographs, therefore, are part of the world that struggles not to change but nonetheless is shrinking with every passing year. ■

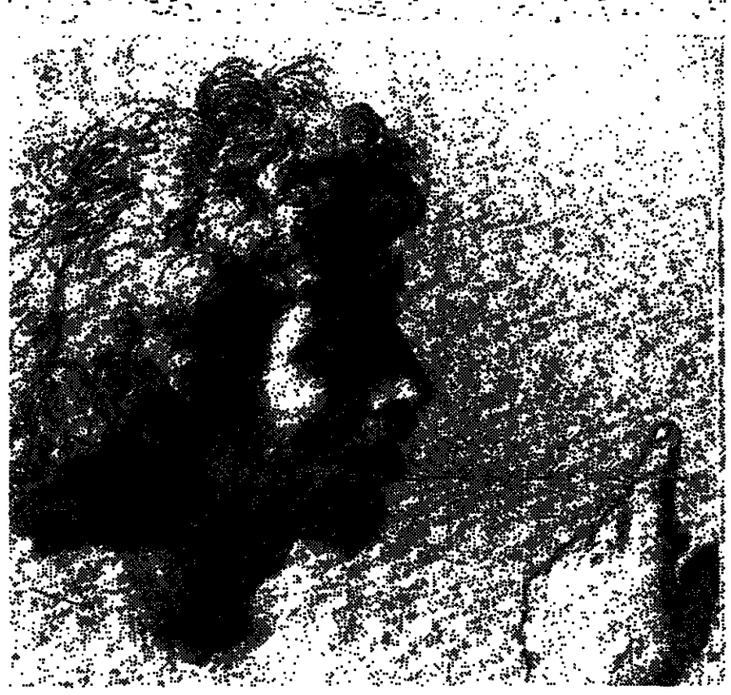
Alan Riding is chief of The New York Times' bureau in Rio de Janeiro. He wrote this article for the Times' magazine.

"Brazil, 1981"

"Bolivia, 1977" (detail)

Why the Museums Miss the Big Ones In the Art Wars





"Man threshing beside a wagon" by Rubens: sold for £756,000; and (left) study of a man's head, by Raphael.

LONDON — Museums are waging a difficult war in the art market. They are ill-equipped to do so in terms of finance (a much debated point) or market assessment (a problem that is never raised). In recent years they have been on the losing side. Such is the message delivered by the report of the chancellor of the exchequer's Reviewing Committee on the "Export of Works of Art 1984-85," even though that was not its intention.

Presented to Parliament in June this year, it is couched in bland official language and hardly puts events in perspective.

Every dealer and collector concerning himself with Old Master drawings of a high order remembers the fracas created by the sale of the Raphaels, Rembrandts and others from the three-century old collection amassed by the dukes of Devonshire at Chatsworth House. The report describes the pathetic efforts of British institutions to retain some of the works after the Christie's sale of July 3, 1984, when all the big catches were without exception knocked down to foreign museums and their agents.

It discusses an extraordinary drawing of a man threshing beside a wagon, now thought by art historians to be by Rubens. Sold for £756,000 — when sterling stood at $1.35 — to Artemis Fine Art (U.K.) Ltd., it was submitted for export to the Getty Museum in California. "The value shown on the export license application was £779,520," the report notes in passing, providing an interesting indication of a dealer's fee as an agent in an open transaction. The keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum, acting as the Department of Trade and Industry's expert adviser, "submitted that the drawing was among the finest of all Rubens's studies from nature and that its superlative quality could not be overstated."

Artemis put its case to the Reviewing Committee, which allowed for a few lines of wry British humor. Its representative "did not dispute the drawing's importance although he considered that it had a clumsy quality which prevented it from being aesthetically outstanding." Tough on a million-dollar drawing. More seriously, the applicant remarked that there were few examples of Rubens's works in the United States and many in Europe, "the United Kingdom having the greatest quantity of his drawings in public collections." The committee nevertheless recommended that a license be withheld for three months in case a British institution could come up with the required £779,520. None could. The Rubens is now at the Getty.

So is Raphael's "St. Paul Rending His Garments," a study for a tapestry cartoon, one of a famous set of seven in the Royal Collection on extended loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The British Museum again wanted it and missed — for a trifling £1,556,800. It likewise missed Rembrandt's admirable "Sailing Boat on a Wide Expanse of Water" and his equally superb "A Wooded Road." In the first case, no institution had the £458,640. On the second drawing, at £371,280, the Reviewing Committee did not even recommend temporarily withholding the export license. Both went to the H. Schickman Gallery in New York.

Further major departures from the Chatsworth collection included Rembrandt's "Farmstead by a Stream," acquired by the Boston collector George Abrams for £393,120, and Raphael's study of man's head and a hand, at £3,603,600, now in a New York collection.

The British Museum has no time limit, it has a short-term budget, and it is a national museum. The arguments put forward to spend the £3.2 million were essentially of an art historical order. To consider spending that money so shortly after having clumsily handled the private negotiation of the Chats-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

worth drawings — which need never have been auctioned — is astonishing. If one adds up all the prices that the British Museum said should be paid for individual drawings from the Chatsworth sale, the amount exceeds by half the lump sum at which the entire selection auctioned at Christie's was still being offered to the Museum 18 months previously, according to sources linked with the negotiation from beginning to end.

The affair goes back to the end of 1982, when a certain sum was needed by the trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement. A small selection of Old Master drawings was drawn from the thousands amassed by the dukes of Devonshire, a kind of mini-Chatsworth. The idea, which appealed to all involved — Christie's experts, the lawyers, the trustees — was that it should be offered to a provincial museum with a great art collection but no significant Old Master drawings. It was submitted, sources say, to the Ministry of the Arts, which turned it down. Months went by. The negotiators turned to the British Museum, which would have been involved in any case as the principal holder of Old Master drawings in Britain, and perhaps the second or third in the world. The museum thought Christie's valuation, over £7 million, too high. Agnew's, London's leading firm in Old Master paintings and drawings and run by the same family for six generations, was called in and gave an estimate, quoted by a source as not exceeding £5 million. Christie's experts thought it would not be fair to sell for less than £7 million. That is how matters stood early in 1983, and negotiations ground to a halt.

The British Museum, sources say, only considered the drawings that would complete its collection, not the selection as a whole from a national angle, when the settlement trustees, anxious to see it stay in Britain, indicated that they were prepared to bring down the price by £1 million. "There was remarkably little reaction," a party to the negotiation put it.

It would be unfair to see the British Museum stand as stemming from mere obstinacy, even though the distance separating the two sides at the end was about £500,000. The estimates *were* huge. Even days before the sale when excitement had risen to a pitch which few professionals ever expected for old Master drawings, the "£1 million plus" estimate mentioned in hushed tones by Christie's expert, Noel Annesley, when asked about the Raphael head, seemed extravagant. Certainly no-one anticipated anything like £3.2 million.

It remains that the museum overestimated its maneuvering abilities, for which institutions are hardly noted. It was slow on the uptake, as the academic world tends to be, and it was indecisive. The absurdity was to mutter a contemptuous "no" in 1982-83, to bleat a lachrymose "yes" to some of the drawings in 1984, while still missing most, and losing on all counts when the £6-million bottom line offer, if accepted, would have bought the nation a collection that realized £21.2 million, including the premium.

The original position of the museum, that the estimates were too high, may well have been the right one. Too high, that is, from its own perspective or that of the nation, not in terms of the market, concerning which it displayed little competence. A major point not raised in the report or anywhere is that Old Master drawings, like prints, are a special case. They cannot be displayed permanently but only at rare intervals. One might argue that it matters little whether the frail sheets are kept in protective darkness, as they must be, in London, in Washington or any properly equipped place. It matters even less to a museum that already is custodian to probably well over 100,000 drawings, of which well over 99 percent will be in that same darkness at any point in time.

This raises the broader but key issue of targeting. It is often assumed that officialdom uses its meager resources for buying art *from the greedy commercial world as best it* can. That feeling is seldom shared by art professionals outside the academic world — high powered collectors, dealers, experts. Not a squeak was heard when one of Poussin's greatest paintings was auctioned at Christie's on April 10, 1981. Kept in a condition that makes it almost unique, including its *sfumati*, because it stayed in the same room at *Chatsworth House for 240 years*, it was knocked down, unsold, at £1,650,000. Norton Simon, that giant in the collecting world, who had been following it from afar, stepped in, and, it is said, because he did not have all the cash available, persuaded Getty to buy it jointly. They did. They now have it in six-month turns, at half the price the British Museum would have bought the Vasari sheet.

When major English works of art are involved, they do not necessarily fare better. No one batted an eye when what is probably one of the more important English suits of armor left England, after it was sold at *Christie's on Nov. 18, 1981, for £418,000.* It is the work of William Pickering, the founder of the Greenwich school, and commissioned by Henry, Prince of Wales, as a gift for the Duke of Brunswick in 1610. It is the cornerstone that allowed Claude Blair, one of the world's leading historians of medieval armor, to establish the existence of the school. A masterpiece of metal sculpture with its *superb blued steel, it now graces the collection* of Ronald S. Lauder, currently U.S. ambassador to Austria. In 1984, a unique parcel of gilt silver in the French taste favored by the English court in the mid-16th century, was allowed out of the country at £121,000 despite desperate efforts by the Victoria and Albert keeper to underscore its importance — it is one of three in the world, *and the best. The money could not be found.*

It should be added that objects seen at auction are the tip of the iceberg. Those sold in the trade make the situation far worse. Most slip though. Much of what is best is shown first to high powered collectors and, only later to museums, at huge prices, because dealers are unnerved by the way in which museums keep them hanging in the air for months. Museum buying departments are erratic, often depending on moods and departmental budget circumstances as much as on necessity. It would be a good move to require institutions to publish yearly illustrated books with their acquisitions and prices. The books might be beautiful, entertaining and at least give an overall picture, literally, of what is going on.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

GHENT:
— To Sept. 21: Chambres d'Amis, a series of exhibitions by 51 leading figures in contemporary art, organized in private homes throughout the city. (Information at the Museum of Contemporary Art).

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers associated with Surrealism, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night: Scandinavian painting *at the turn of the century.*
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— Sept. 11-Nov. 19: Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso.

FRANCE

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
—To Sept. 29: Abstract figurative works by Alberto Magnelli: 35 collages and 30 drawings, 1932-1964.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 *works from a private collection.*
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To Sept. 29: Words in Drawing: 130 recently acquired drawings of the 16th-18th century, including works by Dürer, Felicien Rops, Delacroix, Ingres, Goya.

NICE:
●Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: 06.88.11.34).
— To Sept. 29: Retrospective of the work of Emile Crociani.
●Musée National Message Bibliique Marc Chagall:
— To Oct 6: Religious art and influence in the painting and drawing of Delacroix.

GERMANY

BONN:
●Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
— To Sept. 29: German Art at the time of the 1936 Olympics.

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To Oct. 19: A documentary exhibition to mark the centenial of the birth of the pioneer of modern dance Mary Wigman (1886-1973).
— To Oct. 19: Naum Gabo: 60 years of constructivism.

ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.

NUREMBERG:
●Nationalmuseum.
— To Sept. 28: Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg from 1300-1550.

ITALY

ROME:
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold and silver work by Italian craftsmen.

VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 16th works by Swiss artist Paul Klee ranging from 1896 to 1940.
●Giardini di Castello.
— To Sept. 28: The 42d Venice Biennale has as its theme 'Art and Science,' and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To March 1, 1987: China in Venice. An overview of Chinese civilization through art from the Han dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor, 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi museum in Istanbul.

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WEEKEND

The Pick of the New Season's Films in Europe and America

Sabine Azéma and André Dussollier in "Mélo."

by Nina Darnton

NEW YORK — The brew of films cooked up for fall and winter is thick with the talent of major directors. Martin Scorsese, Francis Coppola, Roland Joffé, Peter Weir, Bruce Beresford, Sidney Lumet, Blake Edwards and Franco Zeffirelli all have new films scheduled to open this season. In addition, there are adaptations of Broadway productions and best-selling novels and a number of interesting independent American films as well as the Hollywood staples.

Martin Scorsese's "The Color of Money" has potential cross-generational appeal. The film is a sequel to "The Hustler" (1961) and touches upon the themes of aging and mortality. Paul Newman is back as Fast Eddie Felson, this time with a young protégé played by Tom Cruise.

In Francis Coppola's "Peggy Sue Got Married," Kathleen Turner plays a woman in her 40s who goes to her high school reunion and is transported back to 1960, where she has the chance to live her life over retaining her present memory. It is the closing feature of this year's New York Film Festival, which runs from Sept. 19 to Oct. 5.

Roland Joffé goes back to South America two centuries ago in "The Mission," which tells of a priest and a former slave trader who join forces against the colonial governments of Spain and Portugal to save an endangered Indian tribe. The British film, which won the Golden Palm award at Cannes this year, stars Robert DeNiro and Jeremy Irons.

Peter Weir takes us to Central America for "The Mosquito Coast," based on Paul Theroux's best-selling novel about a man's obsession to remove his family from the corrupting influences of modern civilization. The film stars Harrison Ford.

Bruce Beresford and Sidney Lumet have directed films that take place in the present-day United States. Beresford's "Crimes of the Heart" is an adaptation of Beth Henley's 1981 Pulitzer prize-winning play about three Southern sisters who have a reunion. It stars Jessica Lange, Sissy Spacek, Diane Keaton, Sam Shepard and Tess Harper. Lumet's "The Morning After" is a murder mystery about an alcoholic actress, played by Jane Fonda, who wakes up next to a dead body and is framed for murder. The film also stars Jeff Bridges and Raul Julia.

Blake Edwards has gotten together a group of his friends and family, spent $1 million, and made a professional home movie. "That's Life," starring Jack Lemmon and Julie Andrews (Edwards's wife), was conceived and directed by Edwards, shot in his home and largely improvised by the cast, which includes children of the stars.

"Down by Law," the opening night feature of the New York Film Festival, takes place in a Louisiana bayou, where an unemployed disk jockey, a small-time pimp and an Italian tourist meet in a prison cell and plan their escape. It is directed by Jim Jarmusch and stars the singer-songwriter Tom Waits, Don Lurie and Robert Benini.

Beth Henley has written screenplays for "Square Dance" and "Nobody's Fool." "Square Dance," directed by Dan Petrie, stars Jane Alexander, Jason Robards, Rob Lowe and Winona Ryder. The film is a coming-of-age story about a 13-year-old girl. "Nobody's Fool" is about a spirited young woman in a small town who falls in love with a man who is passing through with a traveling theater group. It stars Rosanna Arquette, Eric Roberts and Louise Fletcher and is the directorial debut of Evelyn Purcell.

Several Broadway productions are being brought to the screen this season. "'night Mother," Marsha Norman's examination of a mother-daughter relationship and the daughter's decision to take her own life, stars Sissy Spacek and Anne Bancroft. Tom Moore directed both play and film.

The scant handful of films with political or social themes includes "Dust," based on the novel "In the Heart of the Country" by the South African writer J. M. Coetzee. Set in an isolated South African farm, it charts the mental disintegration of a young white woman. She murders her father for seducing the wife of the farm's black foreman. She then tries to establish a community without racial barriers. The film is by the Belgian director Marion Hansel and won the Silver Lion award at the 1985 Venice Film Festival. It opens in New York Oct. 10.

Racial relations are the subject of "Native Son," based on the novel by Richard Wright. The story of a man who accidently kills a white girl and then murders his black girlfriend, Wright's powerful indictment of a hate-filled society is brought to the screen by Jerrold Freedman ("Kansas City Bomber") and stars Matt Dillon, Oprah Winfrey, Victor Love, Elizabeth McGovern, Geraldine Page and Carroll Baker.

"Sweet Country" focuses on the effect the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile has on a prominent, politically liberal family. Directed, written and produced by Michael Cacoyannis, the film stars Jane Alexander, Jean Pierre Aumont, John Cullum, Franco Nero and Irene Papas.

A film almost certain to generate controversy is "Soul Man," produced by Steve Tisch and directed by Steve Miner. In it, a wealthy white student's parents decide to make him pay his own way through Harvard Law School. He darkens his skin with chemicals to take advantage of a minority scholarship and attends law school as a young black man, setting off a variety of misunderstandings and misadventures. C. Thomas Howell stars as the young law student, Rae Dawn Chong as the woman he falls in love with and James Earl Jones as a professor.

"The Name of the Rose" is a murder mystery set in a 14th-century cloister. Based on the best-selling novel by Umberto Eco, this tale of death and intrigue stars Sean Connery and F. Murray Abraham, who won an Academy Award for his performance as Salieri in "Amadeus." It is directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud ("Quest for Fire").

There is no shortage of swashbuckling adventures. "Shanghai Surprise," with Sean Penn and Madonna, is set in Shanghai, where an American fortune hunter and a beautiful missionary search for a hidden cache of opium. The film, directed by Jim Goddard, features music by George Harrison, its executive producer.

Richard Chamberlain and Sharon Stone search the rough African jungle in "Allan Quatermain and the Lost City of Gold," a sequel to "King Solomon's Mines," directed by Gary Nelson. The swaggering Quatermain is searching for his missing brother.

"Tai-Pan," based on James Clavell's best seller, is the story of the founding of Hong Kong, full of epic bloody battles, lust and flamboyant adventurers. The film is directed by Daryl Duke and stars Bryan Brown, Joan Chen and John Stanton.

For nostalgia buffs, Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas team up again in "Tough Guys," a lighthearted romp about two ex-cons who are tempted by one last caper. It is directed by Jeff Kanew. And the fourth installment of the "Star Trek" saga is due. William Shatner and Leonard Nimoy head the cast of "Star Trek: The Voyage Home," and Nimoy directs. ■

© 1986 The New York Times

Robert de Niro (left) and Jeremy Irons in "The Mission."

by Mark Hunter

PARIS — Since the early days of cinema, the relationship of film to theater has been at once competitive and complicitous. Early movies were called "photo-plays," and adaptations of stage pieces, until the 1960s, were a major source of Hollywood's scenarios.

The borrowing process also worked in reverse. The Polish theater director Jerzy Grotowski argued that efforts to imitate the spectacular effects of cinema were destroying the essence of theater, which he located in the actor's inner conviction. At about the same time, the New Wave in France was attempting to separate film from stage, and from film's history of adapting from literary works, not through the spectacular, but by a closer relation to everyday reality.

Alain Resnais's new film, "Mélo," breaks sharply with that New Wave convention, all the more strikingly because Resnais helped to frame it in the course of a career that has encompassed 18 feature films. The movie is a more-or-less direct transposition of a play by Henry Bernstein that opened in Paris in 1929 (one of 15 Bernstein pieces adapted to film, beginning with "Joujou" in 1916). Resnais and the designer Jacques Saulnier have kept what the latter calls an "evidently" period decor, as well as such openly theatrical touches as the plainly artificial sky under which the action commences. "Why must one make only 'realistic' cinema settings, which can only be seen as such?" Saulnier asked.

The simplest answer is also the most arbitrary: Because we expect film to be "real" in a way theater is not. Resnais does an excellent job of tearing that supposition to shreds by using the truism that what one sees depends on the perspective from which one sees it.

Across a theater, this most banal story of a doomed love affair between a married woman, Romaine (played with waifish vitality by Sabine Azema), and her pianist husband's violinist friend from their days at the conservatory (André Dussollier) must have possessed a savage edge of caricature. The edge is in the grotesque childishness of the husband (Pierre Arditi), the self-pitying coldness of his now-famous former colleague, the sad-faced dependability of the cousin (Fanny Ardant) he will marry when Romaine commits suicide after a failed attempt to kill him. We would have been asked by Bernstein to laugh at the pathetic sordidness of these people, and it would be far easier with so much space between us and them.

Resnais subtracts that distance from the equation. In nearly every shot, we are as close to the action as the farthest member of the ensemble. The players are all veterans of both film and stage, and their work here is remarkably free of theatrical projection. At this range we are not watching bourgeois archetypes, but a family affair seen from the standpoint of a family member. The effect is to change the meaning of the action. When Romaine kills herself, she seems less a victim of socially defined destiny, in the manner of an Ibsen heroine, than an aesthete who finds her companions and herself simply unbearable. And it is her companions' recognition of their own failures of character that makes the film more moving as it progresses.

In effect, Resnais has not so much adapted Bernstein's play as annihilated it. It's as though he were saying that one cannot merely make a film of a given play; one makes a film or nothing.

The Spanish director Carlos Saura has likewise tried to turn theater into cinema in "El Amor Brujo" (showing in Paris as "L'Amour Sorcier"), the third film he has made with the flamenco dancers Antonio Gades and Cristina Hoyos. In "Bodas de Sangre" (Blood Wedding), Saura followed Gades's flamenco troupe through the ritual of rehearsing a dance spectacle, showing us artists in the extraordinary process of losing themselves in their performance. "El Amor Brujo" tries for a similar effect, and drops in its tracks.

Saura's first shot is a painstaking survey of the ultra-modern theater where the action takes place, before moving to the gritty gypsy shantytown that is his realistic world-within-a-world. Here the childhood love of Carmelo (Gades) for Candela (Hoyos) will find consummation, but only after he has defeated the ghost of her unfaithful husband (the broodingly nasty Juan Antonio Jimenez), by offering the willing Lucia (Laura Del Sol) to the wandering spirit.

After offering a good reason to accept the artificiality of his premise, Saura squanders the advantage, throwing out special effects as if they were natural phenomena (someone should have unplugged his wind machine). He gives his dancers the dumbest of lines to speak, then denies the expression of their bodies in endless close-ups of their scrunched expressions. He wants the cinema's license for the spectacular and the theater's imaginative freedom, and winds up with neither.

In contrast, Claude Berri's "Jean de Florette" is an outright model of "grand cinema" in the spectacular sense, adapted by Berri and Gérard Brach from the novel by Marcel Pagnol. In this case the novelist was himself a filmmaker, one severely criticized by the late André Bazin for the literary quality of his films. You can tell from the sweaty demeanor of Berri's characters, and the precise naturalism of his sweeping images (beautifully photographed by Bruno Nuytten), that he wants to avoid this trap. But to the extent his film succeeds — and I found it moving — it is a tribute to Pagnol.

It is certainly not a tribute to the actors. Among its chief characters, only Daniel Auteuil, as the son of a wealthy peasant (Yves Montand) who callously commits murder and fraud to get his hands on a neighboring property, and Elisabeth Depardieu, as the tenderly faithful wife of the starry-eyed petty bureaucrat (Gérard Depardieu in the title role) who inherits the land from Montand's victim, allow the viewer to forget that this is just a movie (which is the sort of thing one should remember only on leaving).

Montand has lately fallen into the habit of playing all his roles as a man who knows he is smarter than anyone else. He would not get away with it here if Auteuil's peculiarly crafty simplicity were not there to support him. You can see from the suppressed twitches on Auteuil's face how much effort it is to keep believing that father knows best, as Montand gleefully directs him to block and conceal a source of fresh water on Jean's land, the sole asset that stands between the newcomer's family and a desperate, losing battle with the harsh landscape of southern France.

Jean's absurdly blue-shadowed eyes are those of an overgrown child; his exalted voice, proclaiming his arrival in "paradise" has the puff of recruitment fliers, and neither is entirely credible. Depardieu's chief resource in his role is his sheer physical presence; even with a made-up hunchback, one can still accept his capacity to work himself to death, which is exactly what Jean does.

Revealingly, to communicate the tragedy of Jean's death, Berri uses the oldest of sentimental tricks, the face of the dead man's angelic daughter. We are on Depardieu's side not because we care about him, or hate Montand's character, but because of what each represents, innocent faith versus inhuman greed. The loss of Jean de Florette is a tragedy only in the abstract sense; he exists merely as a symbol of misplaced determination, a Christ without a cross.

The first film by the Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, "Dietski Sad" ("Kindergarten," billed in Paris as "Le Jardin d'Enfants"), is of interest primarily because it shows how far the now-dissident, now-officially honored artist has internalized the official aesthetic known as "socialist realism." A large part of the movie is composed of heroic tableaux of workers, soldiers, children, old women, all encountered by a boy forced to flee Moscow as the German armies approach in the summer of 1941. On these honest faces, Yevtushenko's appallingly sentimental narration repeatedly tells us, can be found the answer to the question "Do the Russians want a war?" Gosh, no, we are told in scene after scene of unabashed naiveté compounded with fervent nationalism. ■

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Menswear PS: *The recent menswear collections have, says Hebe Dorsey, re-established Paris as the most creative centre for men's fashion. They were also notable for their creatively dressed designer groupies, specimens illustrated. It bodes ill for the dark suit.*

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AldSir s	35227	59¾	58⅝	59	+1⅛
AT&T	34332	23¾	23	23	−½
PhilMr s	26585	67¼	63	64⅞	−1⅞
PepsiC s	25299	27⅝	26½	27⅛	+ ¼
Mobil	24350	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞	− ⅛
Exxon	23153	67	64⅝	66⅛	− ¼
PacGE	22531	25	22⅝	23⅞	
USX Cp	22226	20¾	19¾	20	− ½
Digital s	21897	97½	92⅝	94¼	+1⅝
GenEl	21853	74⅝	71½	71⅞	−2⅛
EKodk	19846	54⅞	52⅝	53⅝	−1⅛
BaxtTr	19674	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	− ¼
FordM s	19386	55⅝	52½	53	−2
Chrys s	18826	38¼	36⅝	37¼	− ¾

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.34	+0.04
Utilities	92.43	−0.02
Industrials	90.04	+0.09

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	240,490,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	271,521,620
Amex 4 p.m. volume	18,400,000
Amex prev. cons. close	17,580,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	139,757,000
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	138,090,280
NYSE volume up	43,631,630
NYSE volume down	180,254,370
Amex volume up	3,614,100
Amex volume down	7,846,585
OTC volume up	29,898,143
OTC volume down	83,142,799

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	409	168
Declined	1349	1695
Unchanged	279	182
Total Issues	2037	2045
New Highs	10	9
New Lows	75	52

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	134.27	131.78	132.81	−2.44
Industrials	154.52	151.94	151.94	−2.76
Transp.	111.81	109.57	109.91	−1.80
Utilities	72.22	71.07	71.71	−1.25
Finance	142.97	141.13	141.13	−3.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 11	291,418	876,329	187,320
Sept. 10	358,472	464,456	4,270
Sept. 9	272,022	592,984	1,867
Sept. 8	285,222	561,340	1,427
Sept. 5	295,838	609,112	7,281

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1794.15	1805.40	1733.55	1758.72	− 34.17
Trans	747.80	753.00	723.90	737.38	− 11.62
Util	201.91	202.95	194.52	198.78	− 3.46
Comp	697.30	701.87	673.56	685.29	− 12.41

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	168	79
Declined	477	611
Unchanged	207	154
Total Issues	852	844
New Highs	3	8
New Lows	36	41

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	260.91	253.69	255.68	−4.80
Transp.	185.32	179.89	181.16	−3.46
Utilities	110.88	106.75	108.59	−2.21
Finance	27.64	26.87	26.92	−0.72
SP 500	235.45	228.74	230.67	−4.51
SP 100	—	—	228.17	−3.97

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	346.78	−6.54	378.26	287.21
Industrials	341.35	−6.49	373.58	292.73
Finance	476.38	−7.48	517.58	369.44
Insurance	418.27	−18.96	454.66	348.63
Utilities	377.75	−8.53	346.34	272.78
Banks	400.64	−5.97	435.36	300.21
Transp.	313.38	−0.76	327.70	264.07

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	622	322
Declined	1,833	2,340
Unchanged	1,948	1,740
Total Issues	4,403	4,402

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
268.32	[illegible]	[illegible]	−3.86

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Wyman Asked CBS Sale to Coke

By Michael A. Hiltzik and Paul Richter

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Thomas H. Wyman precipitated his own ouster Wednesday as CBS Inc.'s chairman and chief executive by proposing to sell the company to Coca-Cola Co. as a defense against encroachment by Laurence A. Tisch, the largest shareholder, according to sources close to the CBS board.

Instead, the proposal, made at board meeting, crystallized opposition to Mr. Wyman, even among his supporters. The result was his resignation and the appointment of Mr. Tisch, a CBS director, as acting chief executive. William S. Paley, CBS's 84-year-old founder and a director, returned as chairman.

Board members were particularly irked that Mr. Wyman presented the plan without warning. Some were also angered that he would propose a sale after having spent 18 months defending CBS from such takeover bidders as Ted Turner, the cable-television entrepreneur, and Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman.

A spokesman for Coca-Cola confirmed that it had been approached by CBS management, but added, "Nothing of substance took place."

With the potential for a takeover vanishing, CBS stock fell $5.50 Thursday in trading on the New York Stock Exchange, to $134.50.

Sources close to the board said Thursday that most directors had come to the meeting without any firm plans to shake up top management. Indeed, many expected that Mr. Wyman's future might not be decided for months, until more was known about CBS's finances.

Others said that a majority of board members who gathered for dinner on Tuesday seemed to favor keeping Mr. Wyman in place as chairman and chief executive. Neither Mr. Wyman nor Mr. Tisch was at that dinner.

Francis T. Vincent, the chairman and chief executive of Coca-Cola's Columbia Pictures unit, is a friend of Mr. Wyman's. But because a series of court rulings has barred television networks from producing most programming, Coca-Cola might have had to divest itself of Columbia to acquire CBS. Still, many of those restrictions expire in 1990.

Selling CBS would presumably have helped Mr. Wyman by eliminating the threat of Mr. Tisch, who holds almost 25 percent of CBS stock. Mr. Tisch is said to have grown more dissatisfied with Mr. Wyman since joining the board this year.

Still, until Wednesday Mr. Tisch had failed to win over a majority. He seemed to be allied on many issues with Mr. Paley; Roswell Gilpatric, a prominent corporate attorney, and a fourth director, the New York socialite and city planner Marietta Tree. But Mr. Wyman seemed to have the support of three of his appointees: James R. Houghton, chairman and chief executive of Corning Glass Works; Henry B. Schacht, chairman and chief executive of Cummins Engine Co., and Edson W. Spencer, chairman and chief executive of Honeywell Inc.

The remaining directors, whose inclinations were unclear, are Walter Cronkite, the former CBS Evening News anchorman; Michel C. Bergerac, former chairman of Revlon Inc.; Newton N. Minow, a Chicago attorney; James D. Wolfensohn, a private investor; Harold Brown, a former U.S. secretary of defense, and Franklin A. Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation.

(Continued on Page 14)

A Special Report
WHAT
Luxury Tr
Food is the main in
Quality H
The general standar been improving.
Painless A
Asia's new airports a
Travel Age
Roger Collis reports
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A Special Report for the International Traveler

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

September 13-14, 1986

BUSINESS TRAVEL/1986

WHAT'S INSIDE

Luxury Train 12
Food is the main ingredient in France's Nouvelle Première.

Quality Hotels 13
The general standard of business hotels has been improving.

Painless Airports 12
Asia's new airports are ultramodern and models of efficiency.

Travel Agents 13
Roger Collis reports on the importance of getting the right travel agent.

R. Ian Lloyd

Isobel Cort-Moatti

Jet-Lag Dis-Ease

Flying Around the Biological Clock

By Christine Doyle

LONDON — My aged uncle's wanderlust took him back and forth across time zones, but his biological clock rarely seemed at odds with the local one. Returning to England from a variety of exotic watering holes, he would set his mind firmly on the opening times of his favorite London pub, where he could find "a good drop of Bass."

Jet-lag scientists, a growing breed, would disapprove of his resort to alcohol, which, they say, slows the internal clock, but they would praise his efforts to get quickly into the rhythms of local life. He was also an opera fan, and in later years traveled even more contentedly, a Walkman strapped to his ears.

Without doubt, my uncle's secret was that he worked out what was best for him. No two people react in precisely the same way to disruptions in sleeping and eating patterns caused by abrupt changes in time zones. Nor do individuals always react consistently.

I lived in the United States for some years and crossed the Atlantic fairly frequently. Mostly, I felt lethargic, but able to cope with a normal day. Sometimes, however, I felt severely disoriented, unable to concentrate and thoroughly grouchy with family and colleagues for at least 24 hours. On those occasions, I agreed with the researcher who noted that the symptoms of jet lag may "border on those for clinical depression."

More rarely, rapid changes trigger actual clinical illness. During a two-year period, nearly 200 travelers to London's Heathrow Airport had to be admitted to a nearby hospital. They suffered from severe depression or schizophrenia, with symptoms peaking in April.

Other studies emphasize both intellectual and physical deterioration and confirm what the first monoplane pilots discovered as they hopped around the world more than 50 years ago, namely, that travelers feel sluggish when they should have all their wits about them, offfood when presented with a banquet, unable to sleep soundly and sexually out of sorts.

For every time zone crossed, it may take a day to reset the body's clock. And while adjustment may appear complete after a few days, there are hundreds of neural, hormonal and chemical cycles that may take several weeks to return to normal. For women, traveling may disrupt menstruation, throwing it off balance for several cycles.

Increasingly, governments and companies treat jet lag seriously, and the glamorous image of shuttle diplomacy and fast takeovers is becoming less fashionable.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., the former U.S. secretary of state, who reset his watch about 20 times in eight days during the grueling Falklands crisis in 1982, was probably the last "macho" time-buster. For all those who were impressed, including his predecessor, Henry A. Kissinger, there were others critical of judgments made under such stress.

Nowadays, the key to healthy travel is common sense. Britain's Queen Elizabeth II on her trip to China this October will have "a relatively easy first day," said a Buckingham Palace spokeswoman.

The Canadian government authorizes a night stopover to its officials after nine hours of flying time, and many companies tell employees to take a day off after passing through several time zones.

Executives should take about two weeks for a five-day working trip from London to Australia, said Dr. Beric Wright, former medical director of the British United Provident Association. In his book, "Executive Ease and Dis-Ease," he describes the schedule of a powerful managing director entrusted with major decisions on a multimillion-pound project. Breaking his journey in Bangkok, he took about five days before entering into crucial discussions.

His return was similar and concluded with a day at home catching up on papers before returning to his office.

"This may seem an extravagant amount of time, but makes for good sense when seen in relation to a tough year's work, family relationships and the need for middle-aged senior managers not to get overtired and irritable," he said.

A disciplined sleep habit is the major recommendation for pilots, who often cross and recross time zones with minimum recovery time. Use of sleeping pills is controversial, for they may delay adjustment of the biological clock to the new time. However, many people swear by them, and the scientific pendulum is swinging more firmly in their favor.

An editorial in the medical journal The Lancet last month said that "sleeping pills would assist sleep at unusual times and ... might improve performance during the day by avoiding undue loss of sleep."

Experienced fliers shun overnight trans-Atlantic crossings, but if they are unavoidable, it is best to get plenty of sleep the night before, try to sleep before takeoff, ignore the late snack and movie and surface only at the breakfast time of the destination.

To prepare for a visit to Japan, President Ronald Reagan helped his aging body adjust to a 14-hour time difference with the "anti-jet-lag diet," which involves alternate days of fasting and feasting before departure.

The diet, which was also used by the U.S. Marines before military exercises in the Middle East, was developed by the U.S. Energy Department's Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago. The idea is to get your body chemically ready for the time of day on arrival, but the diet requires some dedication to master its complexities. Let's just say I've rarely heard of anyone trying it twice.

Much simpler, and I vouch for it, is dietary advice from a Pan Am doctor: "I call it the starvation diet. Eat only a salad or light snack on the flight and drink a soda. Hunger keeps your mind and body alert on arrival." Avoid dehydration and flying discomfort by drinking plenty of bland fluid before and during the flight. A couple of alcoholic drinks may relieve flight boredom, but their effects are similar to three or four at ground level. If you do drink, reserve it for flying west: It may slow your clock so that you are able to stay awake longer. And strictly no smoking. At altitude you increase the fatigue caused by carbon monoxide in the bloodstream.

Ruthlessness could pay dividends. Traveling tycoons, whose time is expensive, often keep to home time on short trips. They wear two watches and make subordinates at their destination fit in with them. Dr. Wright calls this "a sensible use of power."

Perhaps getting out and about in bright sunlight will tip the biological balance in your favor. Scientists have found that bright lights help to relieve seasonal affective depression (SAD), which creeps on as days shorten in winter. Dr. Alfred Lewy and colleagues from the University of Oregon are extending these findings to jet lag. If you fly east, arriving in London early in the morning, you may feel more like staying asleep, but a walk or run in the early morning light might trick your body into believing it is sunrise.

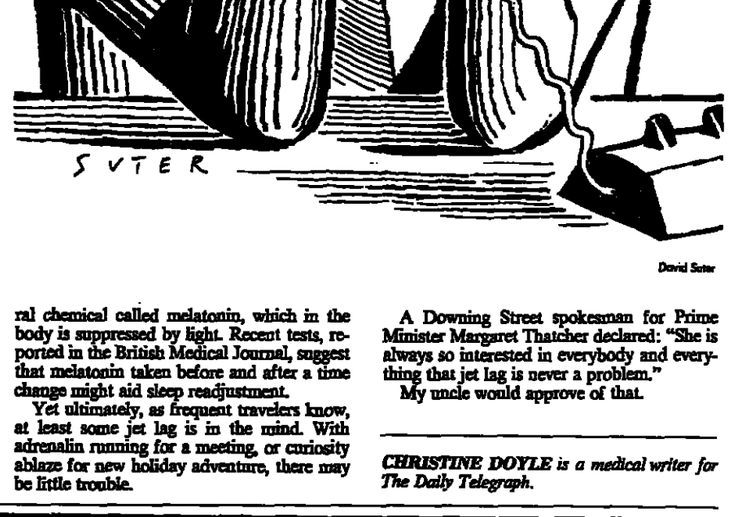
Conversely, flying west, you need to stay awake longer, and a trot round the block in the late afternoon light could fool your body into extending the day. These studies may lead to the first genuine anti-jet-lag pill using a natural chemical called melatonin, which in the body is suppressed by light. Recent tests, reported in the British Medical Journal, suggest that melatonin taken before and after a time change might aid sleep readjustment.

Yet ultimately, as frequent travelers know, at least some jet lag is in the mind. With adrenalin running for a meeting, or curiosity ablaze for new holiday adventure, there may be little trouble.

A Downing Street spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declared: "She is always so interested in everybody and everything that jet lag is never a problem."

My uncle would approve of that.

CHRISTINE DOYLE is a medical writer for The Daily Telegraph.



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Trains ■ Airports

Luxury Service Attracts French Rail Customers

By George Gudauskas

PARIS — The French national railroad is calling its experiment with executive-class service a success one year after La Nouvelle Première began. The tryout, involving a four-hour run between Paris and Strasbourg, started last September as an effort to lure back first-class passengers lost over the past decade.

The experiment centered on the food service, but improved station-to-station service also was an important goal.

"It's a success," said Brigitte Morelle, a spokesperson for SNCF, the French national railroad.

"It's always full," she said, adding that business people and politicians use the train the most, traveling to and from the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

She said the new first-class was "a good experience for us" because of possible broader application, such as improved services on other trains.

Over the years, speed, comfort and frequency have been improved to gain riders, with the high-speed TGV (*train à grande vitesse*) being the workhorse since 1981.

But food has been a source of complaint.

Now, after a year of experience with La Nouvelle Première, a solution may be at hand.

Miss Morelle said train officials will weigh passenger comments about the new service before making any changes on other trains.

Important for them is the most-frequent complaint: While the food in La Nouvelle Première is very good, it also is very expensive, maybe too expensive, when the price is added to an already high-priced rail ticket.

The food in La Nouvelle Première is good but expensive.

One-way fare between Paris and Strasbourg is about 440 francs (about $66). That is even more expensive than normal first-class seating.

The cost of dinner in the train's restaurant adds 300 to 400 francs to the bill. Although passengers can save money by eating at their seats, there is a drawback. There is no choice of menu, and one dish serves all.

Some say the food served in the dining car is worth the cost. Joel Robuchon, owner and chef of the three-star restaurant Jamin, directs its preparation.

Henri Gault, a food critic, was consulted along with other "outsiders" who were asked to contribute ideas to ensure the success of the project.

Mr. Gault worked with Sorenotif, the designated caterer, to come up with a cuisine considered suitable for serving aboard La Nouvelle Première.

"Light, frank and inventive," they decided, "without diverging from tradition."

Mr. Robuchon produced three entrées, two fish dishes, four meat plates and three desserts and used new technology to vacuum-pack them to ensure freshness for up to three weeks. A steam oven aboard the train is used to reheat the dishes.

While good food is attracting many voyagers, service is doing its share, too, rail officials said.

Their idea of service is to make readily available such things as baggage handlers, taxis, rental cars, hotel rooms, newspapers, telephones and even small computers. A French Minitel is aboard the train so that passengers can call up information en route.

These services are offered in the stations' club-like waiting lounges and on the train itself. Both places have a comfortable and relaxing atmosphere.

The decorator, François Catroux, created the surroundings. He chose a contemporary decor. The train's bar is done in black and ochre tones and finished in copper, producing an "upscale urban" effect.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS, a Paris-based freelance journalist, writes about lifestyle and travel.

Asian Airports Are Modern, Inviting

By Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — Airports usually rank high on travelers' lists of unavoidable annoyances, ordeals to be endured then forgotten.

In the Far East and Southeast Asia, it is different. Indicative of a region that is on a fast track for the future, the airports in several Asian capitals are not just ultramodern and efficient, they are downright inviting.

Most representative is Singapore's Changi International Airport. Opened in 1981 at a cost of $800 million, Changi is a model of how to build and operate an airport.

The 103,000-member International Airline Passengers Association ranks it second-best in the world in terms of rapid baggage handling, quick and convenient check-in procedures, fast customs checks, easy transfers and short walking distances. Only Amsterdam's Schiphol earned a higher rating, no doubt because more association members have been there.

Upon disembarking through passageways directly into Changi's clean, cool corridors, passengers are swept along moving walkways through immigration, where officers are trained to facilitate rather than impede the flow of travelers.

Within minutes, visitors who manage to bypass the temptations of duty-free shops will find themselves in the baggage claim area, where there are porters who do not expect tips and ample, free luggage carts. Security checks are thorough but equally fast and pleasant when boarding at Changi.

Taxi stands and car-rental kiosks are nearby and bus bays one floor down. A sizable percentage of the island's 11,000 clean, air-conditioned taxis always seems to be stationed at the airport, so there is little waiting. It is a 20-minute ride costing about $12 (including the airport surcharge) along the Pan Island Expressway or East Coast Parkway to the central city hotels.

Changi includes a business center that is open from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. and offers secretaries, translators and interpreters, telex, telefax and cable services, and word-processing facilities. It also has meeting rooms equipped with audio-visual equipment and business machines.

The airport also has 49 shops, nine restaurants, two 24-hour clinics, a children's playground, nursery rooms and even a supermarket. There are 13 day-rooms available at $15 to $25 per six hours plus $7.50 for use of shower facilities.

A second passenger terminal is under construction and will double Changi's capacity to 20 million passengers annually when it opens in 1989 to cater mainly to the Malaysian Airlines system and Singapore Airlines flights.

Tokyo's new international airport at Narita has most of the features of Singapore's airport on an even larger, almost overwhelming scale. Unfortunately, it is much less pleasant.

Although its facilities are excellent, it requires heavy security because of the sometimes violent campaign by farmers, environmentalists and students to close the airport, and the bureaucracy in getting through immigration is excessive. Customs is more easygoing, requiring only an oral declaration. Getting back into the airport involves a security check at the gate which, if you are on a bus, means getting off and on again.

Narita is 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the center of Tokyo; one-way taxi fare costs at least 16,000 yen ($103). Limousine buses make the trip for 2,500 yen, and the Keisi Line skyliner nonstop train costs 1,500 yen.

One major convenience is the Tokyo air terminal where some airlines have baggage check-in facilities for Narita passengers. Otherwise, the ABC baggage service (telephone: 545-1131) will pick up luggage and take it to Narita for 3,000 yen for two pieces not exceeding 67 pounds (about 30 kilograms).

> The most welcome airport in the region is Jakarta's.

Businessmen on tight schedules should plan their appointments around a motor-vehicle ride to or from Narita that can take from 90 minutes to 2½ hours. Thus passengers on brief transit stops should plan to stay in Narita rather than try to take a quick look at Tokyo.

The approach to Hong Kong's Kai Tak International Airport, over the glittering islands in the turquoise waters off the Chinese mainland, can be breathtaking. It can also be heart-stopping. Kai Tak is crammed into an impossibly small area amid a dense concentration of high-rises in Kowloon. There is just a single runway that juts 10,820 feet (3,300 meters) into Kowloon Bay.

Deplaning and embarkation at Kai Tak is relatively smooth and simple. A $270-million improvement project is under way that by 1988 will include a much-needed new baggage hall and two new baggage reclaim loops at the arrival levels, an enlarged departure hall with two new check-in islands, extended lounges and more restaurants.

Kai Tak is less than 10 minutes from Kowloon's Tsimshatsui tourist district and about 15 minutes from the central business district and hotels on Hong Kong island. Metered taxis charge about 18 Hong Kong dollars (about $23) to Tsimshatsui and about 55 Hong Kong dollars to the central city, including the 20-dollar surcharge for the ride through the underwater tunnel to Hong Kong island. There is a charge of 50 cents to one dollar for each suitcase, depending on size.

Outside Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore, there are an increasing number of direct international flights through Seoul, Taiwan and Bangkok.

Like much of South Korea, Seoul's Kimpo International Airport is already primping for the 1988 Summer Olympics. It is an easy half-hour, 3,000-won (about $3.40) taxi ride into the city or a 500-won ride on the Walker Hill express bus although most hotels provide free van service. An added attraction for businessmen is a trade center office in the terminal.

Taiwan's Chiang Kai-shek International Airport is another functional, new terminal. It is in Taoyuan, 25 miles from Taipei, but the trip into town is fast, costing about $22 (800 Taiwan dollars) by cab.

The renovation of the Bangkok International Airport in Don Muang is scheduled for completion next year. A new domestic terminal is already operational for those who want to avoid Bangkok's traffic jams and fly directly to Thailand's Chiang Mai mountain resorts or Phuket Beach resorts.

You can be in the city, about seven miles from the airport, within 45 minutes. The official taxi price is 300 baht (about $11), but self-employed drivers will make the trip to Bangkok for as little as 100 baht.

The Manila International Airport opened in 1982, but the corruption and turmoil of the Marcos years made for a poorly finished, poorly maintained facility. But it is well laid-out and is located in metropolitan Manila's Pasay City, only 20 minutes from the city center.

Malaysia's Subang International Airport is 14 miles from Kuala Lumpur. Its tourist information center is one of the region's best and is open until 11:30 P.M.

The newest, most welcome airport in the region is Jakarta's Soekarno-Hatta International. Although it located in Cengkareng, about 12 miles away, it is a vast improvement over the old Halim facility. Access to the city is fast along a new toll road. Taxi fare is about 12,000 rupiah (about $19), including toll and an airport surcharge.

The $350-million facility, which opened in April 1985, was designed by Aeroport de Paris with corridors connecting the departure lounges and arrival halls open to balmy rural breezes.

However, Indonesia's immigration counters are not yet computerized and long lines are possible. The designers also neglected to incorporate restrooms into the departure hall area, which can be a major problem when flight delays prohibit passengers from checking-in and proceeding to the main terminal.

PAUL ZACH is a Singapore-based journalist. His book, "Indonesia, Paradise on the Equator," is scheduled to be published this month.

Conference Centers: What's in the Name

By Geoffrey V. Smith

LONDON — A conference center in Europe can mean anything from a 5,000-seat auditorium to a high-tech management center designed for staff use but rented sometimes to favored groups.

Definitions are tighter in the United States. A large meeting complex is usually called a convention center — a flat-floor facility used for a trade show or, with risers and bleachers, for a large meeting. Chicago's McCormick Place, for instance, can seat 25,000. The centers are useful for certain corporation activities, such as launching a major product or holding a stockholders meeting.

To Americans, a conference center is a small, specialized meeting place with a wealth of communications equipment, 50 to 150 good quality bedrooms and a fine restaurant. It is what many companies seek for top management conferences or high-level training programs, business that in the past went to five-star hotels.

Scanticon is a name known in both America and Europe. The original Scanticon center, the brainchild of Jorgen Roed, was opened in Aarhus, Denmark, in 1969. It was the first facility really designed with meeting rooms as a focal point and with audiovisual equipment, technical staff, recreation and hotel facilities on hand. Mr. Roed called it a self-contained conference environment, and the idea has caught on. The facility is now being offered in the United States.

Companies, especially multinationals, often have in-house facilities. Such company facilities could be leased or offered to prestigious nonprofit groups as a goodwill gesture with public relations implications.

But for daily use, corporate users are looking for smaller conference centers with 50 to 150 bedrooms or good hotels nearby. The variety of smaller centers, in specially conceived complexes or redesigned older premises such as stately homes, châteaux or castles, is a sign of the times.

According to Robin P. Marchev of Zurich, president of the European Federation of Conference Towns, this is the worldwide trend in convention sites.

GEOFFREY V. SMITH is a consultant and writer specializing in international conventions. He is based in London.

'Terminal 4' Wins Wings

By Lynne Curry

LONDON — After a bumpy start marked by a barrage of passenger complaints, the new Terminal Four at Heathrow Airport has begun to resemble the smooth and efficient operation it was intended to be. Despite occasional glitches, airport officials say the terminal, opened in April, is over the worst, with its staff settled in and its new systems functioning more or less normally.

Built at a cost of £210 million ($141 million) Terminal 4 was designed to relieve the overcrowding and congestion at Heathrow's three other terminals. Its opening enabled British Airways to shift many of its international services, including all intercontinental and Concorde flights, to the new facility.

However, when operations began, Terminal 4 was the target of so many complaints that one British newspaper dubbed it "Terminal Bore." Passengers criticized the long delays in baggage reclaim, inadequate or unclear signs, insufficient staff at check-in counters, poor quality food and long walks from arrival to immigration.

But since then, services have improved significantly, airport officials say.

"There were teething troubles as the staff became accustomed to new equipment and facilities, but these problems have now been overcome," said Eric Lomas, general manager of Terminal 4. "The terminal is now working as we expected it to. I'm delighted to say it's going exceptionally well."

Complaints have dropped by 50 percent since the early days of operation, Mr. Lomas added, and now number about 12 per 100,000 passengers. The manager's target is to reduce the rate to 9.5 by the end of the year.

Mr. Lomas's upbeat assessment was supported by a number of arriving passengers.

"So far, it's perfect," said Irene Long, a British Airways passenger from Montreal.

"It's much better than Terminal 3," said Dale Johnson, a BA passenger from Philadelphia.

"There is much less walking. There are miles of walking in Terminal 3. It's much faster. Getting baggage took about 20 minutes. It was no problem."

Ensuring rapid delivery of baggage to the reclaim hall is one of Mr. Lomas's top priorities. The aim is to have it there within 20 minutes of arrival, a goal, he said, that was being met more than 80 percent of the time.

Mr. Lomas said improvements have been made in other areas. The terminal's signs have been clarified, and more have been added. In cooperation with the airlines, staffing levels at the terminal's 72 check-in counters have been adjusted to meet demand.

Terminal 4 is also offering a free children's play center for passengers with small children in the departure lounge. The center, the only such facility at Heathrow, will be able to accommodate about 35 children. It is sponsored by Volvo Concessionaires Ltd.

All these changes are designed to make life easier for the seven million passengers passing through the terminal on an annual basis. This is just under its total capacity of eight million, slightly more than a quarter of the 31 million passengers who use Heathrow every year.

For passengers, transfer to the other terminals is provided by a bus service, which leaves for Terminal One every five minutes and the other terminals every seven minutes. All trips take about 12 minutes.

In addition to easy access, Terminal 4 has also incorporated sophisticated security measures. They include the segregation of arriving and departing passengers on different floors — a procedure not used at the other terminals.

Despite the improvements, not everyone believes Terminal 4 is running smoothly.

"It was bad going out," said Mike Roberts, a traveler. "There were only two staff on the check-in desk for a 747."

Kingsley Smith, a BA passenger arriving from New York, complained, "A bag got stuck coming out and we were standing around while they had a 'committee meeting' for half an hour to decide what to do. Terminal 4 would be fine if it was working."

These passengers are not alone in their frustrations. A British pilot recently wrote an article satirizing the facility in the British Airline Pilots' Association journal, the Log.

"A business center has been proposed for the luggage hall to enable businessmen to negotiate deals while waiting for their bags — but meetings lasting more than 4 days are discouraged," one of the article's tongue-in-cheek criticisms noted.

LYNNE CURRY is a regular contributor to The Christian Science Monitor and Business Week.

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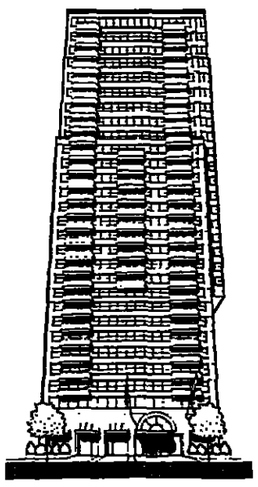

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The VIP Treatment

Quality Hotels Are Catering to Businessmen

By William Davis

LONDON — The general standard of business hotels has improved considerably in recent years. There are, it is true, still far too many venerable establishments, especially in Europe, that live on past reputations. Equally deplorable is the fact that so many of the new hotels built in the past few decades are ugly concrete boxes, hurriedly constructed to take advantage of a boom that in some cases, for example the Gulf, has turned out to be short-lived.

But the major chains have made a genuine effort to recognize the special needs of business travelers and many cities now have excellent hotels. Some, like Singapore and Hong Kong, have too many rather than too few.

"Best" is inevitably a subjective judgment. Everyone has favorite hotels and the definition of best is often based on reassuring familiarity. Some people think that the Plaza is New York's finest; others prefer a smaller hotel like the Mayfair Regent or the Ritz-Carlton. Many visitors to London would never dream of staying anywhere but the Connaught; others are equally attached to the Inn on the Park or the Dorchester. The George V in Paris has a devoted following; so does the Plaza Athenée.

There is, however, a common factor — quality.

I firmly believe that a business traveler is entitled to a reasonable standard of luxury. I see no reason why he should voluntarily exchange the comforts built into his private domain for misery abroad. I don't want to be locked up in a room that is little more than a filing cabinet, and I don't want to be treated just as another room number.

Happily, many big hotels now offer separate executive floors and wings. Hyatt pioneered this "hotel within a hotel" concept and it has since been copied by others. Some have spacious club lounges with a bar and afternoon tea, a concierge and even a special elevator. Others merely offer upgraded rooms and a small public area that gets overcrowded when a dozen guests try to use it at once. But these oases are generally worth the extra cost.

A more recent move is the introduction of nonsmoking floors. Many hotels have also tightened security through the use of computer-programmed, keyless locking systems.

Another welcome innovation is the "business center." Standards vary, but the best, like that in Sydney's splendid Regent Hotel, offer full secretarial services, telex, stock-market and news-wire reports and a reference library.

Business centers are particularly helpful when you do not speak the language — a translator is usually on hand to help in making local appointments. Translators will also take messages, a service for which I am especially grateful because so many big hotels have an annoying tendency to lose important messages or deliver them hours late.

There has also been a great improvement in convention facilities. So many new convention centers have been built around the world, together with satellite hotels, that competition for this type of business is tough. Organizers have become more demanding, and every effort is being made to please them.

Two hotel groups that set themselves commendably high standards wherever they operate are the Four Seasons and the Mandarin Oriental. Better-known chains like Hilton, Hyatt, Intercontinental, Sheraton and Trusthouse Forte also have some fine properties, but they are not as consistently good because they cater to a much broader market.

Some try to win and retain the loyalty of business travelers with VIP plans. To qualify, you must be able to show that you use their hotels for a certain number of nights each year. Benefits vary, but they generally include preferential room rates, expedited check-in and extended check-out time, and wherever possible an upgrading to better accommodation at no extra charge.

In my experience, there is often a gap between what is promised and what actually happens when you arrive at one of the hotels; staff sometimes give your card only a cursory glance and proceed to treat you exactly like everyone else. But the VIP plans can be useful, especially in cities where there is heavy room demand.

In the United States there has been a welcome move to develop small, European-style hotels that cater primarily to the individual business traveler. Many refuse to take groups. They may not have business centers and health clubs, but they provide an elegant, intimate atmosphere and are often far superior to many hostelries in Europe.

In New York, the Carlyle, the Mayfair Regent and the Ritz-Carlton are good examples of this type of hotel. Washington has the Hay-Adams, the Madison and the Ritz-Carlton.

In many cases, the owner is a multimillionaire who thought it would be a good idea to buy an old hotel — one long past its prime — and turn it into something the rich would like. John Coleman, owner of the Ritz-Carlton, says he tries to cater to "quiet American money and a large European following." But some of the chains have also been experimenting with club-by hotels.

I tend to prefer them because I like the personal touch they provide. My pet aversion is the mammoth hotel that is regularly invaded by large gatherings of boisterous conventioneers.

WILLIAM DAVIS is the editor and publisher of Highlife, the British Airways inflight magazine, and editor of a guide to the World's Best Business Hotels (Hotel Guides International Ltd., 1985).

René Burri/Magnum

The Hôtel George V in Paris has a devoted following.

Choosing the Right Travel Agency Can Be a Crucial Company Decision

By Roger Collis

Companies looking for a travel agent, "should look with the same set of standards that they apply when choosing an accountant, a lawyer or any other professional consultant," said Gerald Fernback, managing director of Embassy Travel in London and president of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents Associations. "They must also have a clear idea as to what it is they're seeking: economy above all else or the best service standards for the people they're sending to travel."

It seems obvious, but it needs to be said. Given the complexity and cost of business travel, choosing a travel agent can be a crucial business decision. This is hardly surprising when, according to the American Express 1984/5 Survey of Business Travel, travel and entertainment is the third largest controllable expense after salaries and data processing. It is estimated that U.S. companies will spend $100 billion on travel by 1990.

Companies should select an agent according to their special needs. For example, a consulting firm that charges its out-of-pocket travel expenses to its clients may be more concerned about efficient service than saving money. A manufacturing company may want to shop around for the best rebate on total travel expenditure. Another company may be interested in getting a maximum discount on hotels, or special expertise with sales meetings and trade fairs. Influence with an airline on a frequently traveled route or knowledge of a certain geographical area may be a deciding factor.

A good travel agent can save his clients money by hunting through the jungle of airline fare structures for the best deal. One way is to exploit promotional fares offered on some routes. Another is the creative use of normal fares by including a more distant point on a ticket (to which one does not actually travel) to take advantage of variations in government-adjusted fares or soft currencies, without losing flexibility. Another way is by "combined journey ticketing" by which separate trips are booked in advance on the same ticket.

Several agents have united to obtain bulk discounts for hotel rooms. For example, Woodside, a Boston-based consortium of 65 travel agents, offers clients up to 50 percent of regular rates in 8,000 hotels worldwide.

The following is a selection of services one should expect from a business travel agent:

- An around-the-clock, on-line computerized information and reservations service. Leading travel agents have high-tech systems, such as Travicom/DPAS and Viewdata and Videotex, which provide instant access to the reservation centers of all major airlines, prices and information on availability, ticketing and itineraries. It should be noted, however, that some agents' systems are biased toward a particular airline and may only show competitors' flights as a last resort or not at all.
- Hotel discounts and reservations, a service that is often neglected by corporate clients. An agency should be able to get the corporate rate or better at hotels with which it has a volume discount.
- A direct-line phone paid for by the agent. Depending on the size of a client's travel budget, an agent may also provide a VDT enabling clients to call up airline fares and seat availability themselves. For those spending more than, say, $300,000, some agents may suggest an "in-plant," a person on their payroll who works directly at a company's office.
- A reliable door-to-door delivery service for tickets, visas and other travel documents.
- Packages for conferences, trade fairs and exhibitions. Expertise on travel incentives.
- Travel insurance. Corporate discounts for personal accident, baggage and medical expenses.
- Health. Advice and information on shots and other precautions. Details of climate and weather conditions.
- Special services. Membership in airline VIP clubs, especially exclusive ones like Swissair; a meet-and-greet service at major airports; free help with visas and passports; theater tickets, and no service charge on travelers checks.
- Travel pattern analyses. A customized management report showing how much money the agent is saving a firm monthly, by comparing the normal fare with the fare offered. Typically, this will be categorized by traveler, department, destination and by type of travel service, i.e., airlines, hotels and car rentals, as well as showing entertainment expenses.

Before choosing a travel agent, companies should develop a travel policy. This means looking closely at travel expenditures to find out which airlines and hotel groups they most often use. A travel policy will establish which airline class, grades of hotel and rental car companies to use and daily spending allowances.

Next a company should invite prospective agents to discuss its account and to propose ways to save money. Before choosing an agent, it should establish the standards of service expected. Once an agent is chosen, it is wise to stick with him since it makes sense to concentrate purchasing power and to have a single administrative channel.

According to the American Express survey, a majority of companies said they look for staff proficiency more than any other service.

> Firms should select an agent according to their special needs.

"An agent is only as good as the operator who deals with you," Mr. Fernback said. "There should also be only one person in the company working with the agent."

Ideally, this person should be a travel specialist who understands the market, administers a company's travel policy and supervises the agent.

"If you have a dozen individuals booking direct," Mr. Fernback said, "you can have two executives from the same company, traveling in the same plane on the same route and paying different fares."

According to Mr. Fernback, many companies fail to get the most from their travel agents because they do not plan trips enough in advance. "I believe they should consult with their agent, outlining what they're planning to do over the next couple of years in geographic terms, so that we can come back with suggestions how to maximize your appearance and minimize your cost," he said.

"For instance, if I know that you are planning a campaign in Brazil next March, it gives me an opportunity to look at that market and say, 'Why don't you make it February, because there's a big fair at that time, with special travel arrangements and a gathering of unique people,'" he added.

Competition in the business travel market has become so intense that agents woo corporate clients with lavish promises of cost savings, improved services, management information reports, extended credit terms — for instance, 45 to 60 days — and routinely give rebates of 2 percent to 3 percent to clients on their total travel expenditures.

The problem is that however high a discount may be, a company can never be sure that its agent is choosing the most economical way to go. Agents earn "override" commissions on some carriers and routes, which can be as high as 40 percent. Apart from not passing them on, they may be biased in sending someone on a more expensive routing. This is another reason for having an in-house travel professional.

"The worst mistake you can make is to appoint an agency on the basis of a presentation and then just leave them to it, said Arthur Lyddall, corporate travel administrator at Chevron in London. "In a very short time, they won't be able to keep their promises because the market changes. Unless you know about it yourself, how can you judge their performance."

One of the best ways to keep a travel agency on its toes is to shop around for discounts, especially with hotel chains and car rental firms. Large companies can invariably cut the best deals by dealing directly. It can even make sense for small businesses which may find they have more purchasing power by concentrating on one hotel chain or by patronizing one hotel in a city frequently visited. Direct discounts are possible even with airlines.

ROGER COLLIS writes a weekly business travel column for the International Herald Tribune.

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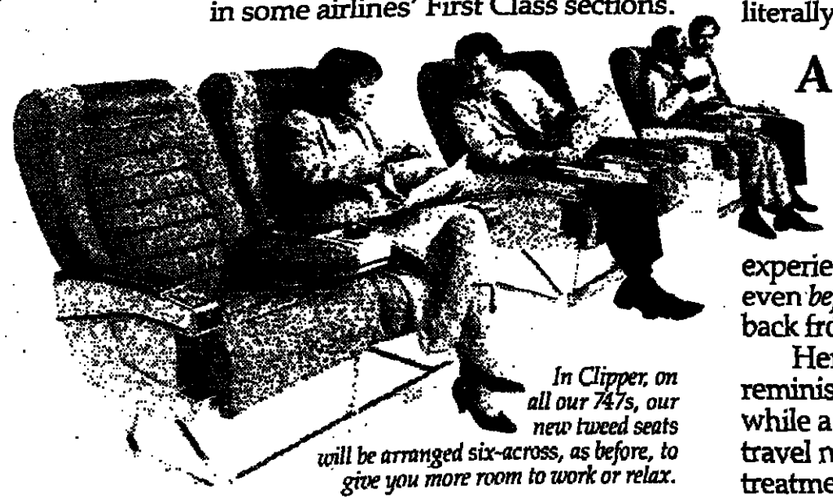
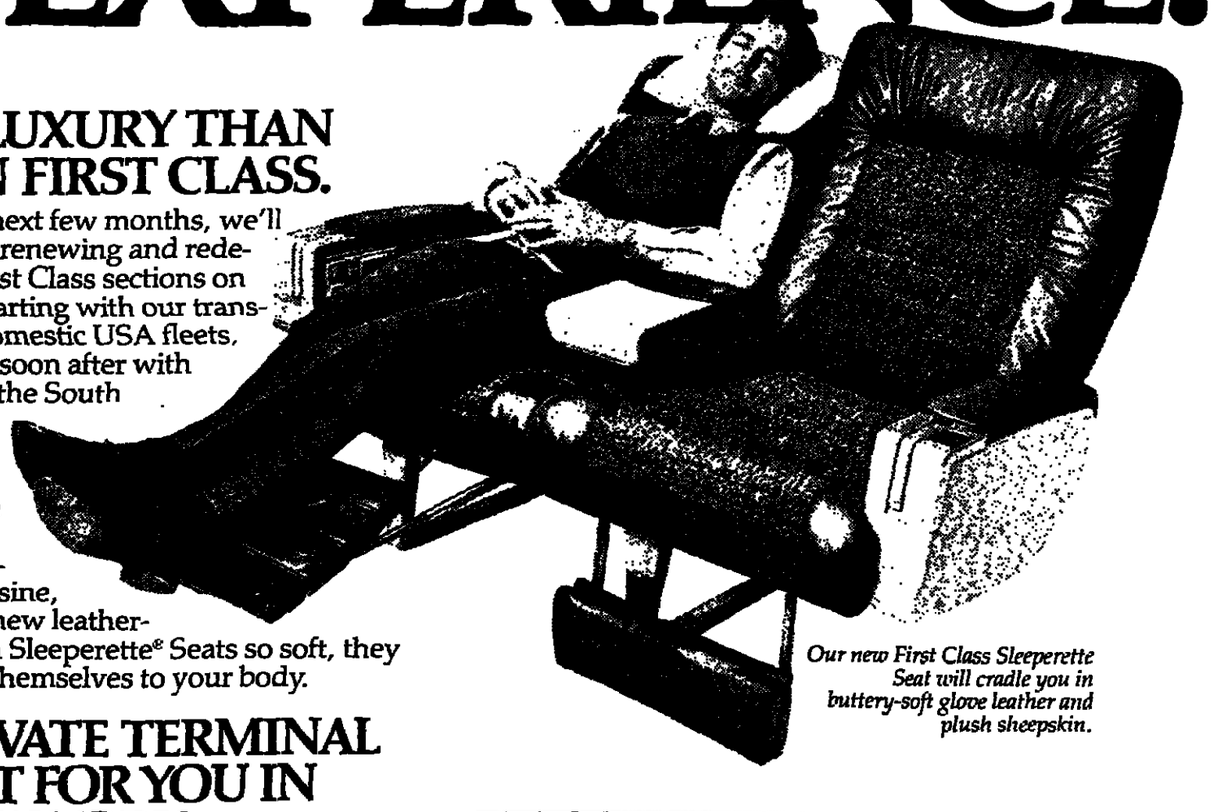


In Clipper, on all our 747s, our new tweed seats will be arranged six-across, as before, to give you more room to work or relax.

MORE LUXURY THAN EVER IN FIRST CLASS.

Over the next few months, we'll be completely renewing and redesigning the First Class sections on all our 747s, starting with our transatlantic and domestic USA fleets, and following soon after with our planes on the South America, Asia and Africa routes.

We'll have bright new interiors, innovative new cuisine, and beautiful new leather-and-sheepskin Sleeperette® Seats so soft, they literally mold themselves to your body.

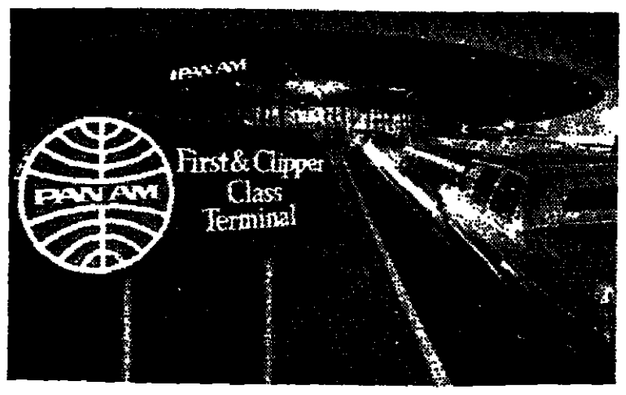


Our new First Class Sleeperette Seat will cradle you in buttery-soft glove leather and plush sheepskin.

A PRIVATE TERMINAL JUST FOR YOU IN NEW YORK.

Our new First and Clipper Class Terminal at JFK Airport will let you experience new heights of luxury and comfort even *before* you leave the ground on your trip back from New York.

Here you can relax in an atmosphere more reminiscent of a fine hotel than an airport, while a friendly helpful staff attends to all your travel needs. So fly with us soon and get the treatment you so richly deserve.



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For reservations and information call your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 12

Grains

Livestock

Food

Metals

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Financial

To Our Readers

The Philadelphia Currency Options were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

Yamani Asks Norway for Talks

Reuters

OSLO — Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, has asked to meet his Norwegian counterpart, Arne Oeien, Mr. Oeien told the Oslo daily Aftenposten.

Mr. Oeien said Sheikh Yamani, in a telephone conversation, requested a meeting "in the near future," the paper reported Thursday. Mr. Oeien added that he thought this meant before Oct. 6, the date of the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva.

Norway said Wednesday that it would withhold 10 percent of its North Sea oil output from the market — estimated at about 90,000 barrels a day — in November and December in response to OPEC's efforts to boost crude prices. Norway is not an OPEC member.

Venezuela's oil minister, Arturo Hernández Grisanti, reported Aftenposten, said that Norway's decision was a "significant" step toward restoring market stability and said he also wished to meet with Mr. Oeien soon.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	909.50 f	906.30 f
Reuters	1,500.70	1,497.40
D.J. Futures	123.87	123.27
Com. Research	N.A.	209.07

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 10

AtlCityEl pf, ContrData, Dayco Corp, DetE 932pf, GiffrdHill, JerCe 875pf, NewEngEl s, NewsLtd n, PhEl 1462p, PSInd 838pf

NEW LOWS 75

AcmeElect, AlbrtoCIA n, ACapMR n, AmStores, AndarkPt wi, Angelica, Anthony s, BankAmer, Barclays n, BarnetBk s, BarryWright, BrockHill n, Bwn Sharpe, Calton n, Chaus n, Christiana, ColumSav pf, Comdata, Cullinet, Dallas, DecisCap n, DecisionInd, Deltona Cp, Electrospace, FMC Cp, Facet Entrp, FairCom, FamDlrSt, Fansteel, FarWstFin s, FstFinFd n, Fisher Fds, FlaatPnt, GF Corp, Gabelli n, Hayes Alb, HorizonCp, IntgRs 1812, IntlRect s, JohnstCRt n, KaulBdHm n, vILTV pfD, LeslieFay n, Loglcon, MCA Inc, Mellon 180p, Mestek wi, Oneida, Pan Am, PanhECo n, PamaliiKn n, Paradyne, PilgRegBk n, Pittston Co, Proler Intl, Radice, Ramadalnc, RobrtsnH, RodmanRen n, RollinEnv wi, SL Indust s, Skyline Cp, Tandy, ToolsRoll s, Transworld s, TranswId wiA, UAM n, UniInd, Unit Inns, UtdMerMfg, Vendo Co, WarnrCm pf, Wendy s, WnUn 460pf, WinnersCo

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia

News Corp.

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	3,820.	2,450.
Profits	242.26	96.09
Per Share	1.78	0.71

Britain

BAT Industries

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	520.0	438.0
Pretax Net	0.2184	0.1637

BICC

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	977.0	1,050.
Pretax Net	47.0	45.5
Per Share	0.115	0.101

Bowater Industries

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	671.8	619.0
Pretax Net	18.9	13.2
Per Share	0.089	0.064

British Aerospace

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,440.	1,310.
Pretax Net	80.3	68.3
Per Share	0.226	0.297

British Telecommunications

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,250.	2,010.
Pretax Net	502.0	450.0
Per Share	0.051	0.042

Burmah Oil

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	658.3	756.0
Pretax Net	37.4	35.0
Per Share	0.1324	0.1432

Rowntree Mackintosh

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	500.2	519.4
Pretax Net	20.8	20.5
Per Share	0.094	0.094

Japan

Kubota

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	114,510.	123,850.
Pretax Net	2,030.	3,540.
Per ADR	7.00	22.00

Sweden

Electrolux

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	23,540.	18,450.
Profits	1,340.	1,290.
Per Share	13.70	13.60

United States

Campbell Soup

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,000.	906.6
Net Inc.	47.7	39.4
Per Share	0.74	0.61
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	4,400.	4,000.
Net Inc.	223.2	197.8
Per Share	3.45	3.06

Fluor

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,060.	975.4
Net Inc.	1.1	8.6
Per Share	0.01	0.11
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	3,410.	3,010.
Net Loss	3.89	63.43

LTV

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,820.	2,120.
Net Loss	610.4	472.3
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	3,620.	4,110.
Net Loss	719.5	628.7

Rohr Industries

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	162.3	151.8
Net Inc.	11.9	12.4
Per Share	0.68	0.71
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	626.1	593.6
Net Inc.	42.3	47.3
Per Share	2.70	2.77

The Global Newspaper.

Asian Commodities

Sept. 12

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	417.00	408.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	419.30	409.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	422.30	413.50

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Oct	223.00	225.00	221.00	223.00
Nov	224.00	226.00	222.00	224.00
Dec	225.00	227.00	223.00	225.00
Jan	225.00	227.00	223.00	225.00
Feb	226.00	228.00	224.00	226.00
Mar	227.00	229.00	225.00	227.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Oct	187.00	188.00	184.75	185.25
RSS 1 Nov	188.00	189.00	185.25	185.75
RSS 2 Oct	181.00	182.00	179.00	181.00
RSS 3 Oct	179.00	181.00	177.00	179.00
RSS 4 Oct	173.50	175.50	171.50	173.50
RSS 5 Oct	169.50	171.50	167.50	169.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	442.00	448.00	436.00	445.00
Oct	440.00	443.00	430.00	440.00
Nov	440.00	443.00	430.00	432.00
Dec	440.00	442.00	431.00	432.00
Jan	442.00	443.00	434.00	436.00
Feb	445.00	452.00	434.00	440.00
Mar	440.00	450.00	430.00	440.00
May	440.00	450.00	430.00	440.00
Jly	445.00	455.00	435.00	445.00

Volume: 81 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

Sept. 12

SUGAR
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Oct	119.00	114.40	118.40	119.00	114.40	114.80
Dec	127.00	127.00	127.00	129.00	123.20	124.00
Mar	142.80	137.80	141.60	142.00	138.20	138.40
May	N.T.	N.T.	147.00	148.00	143.00	143.60
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	153.00	153.40	148.40	149.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	157.00	157.40	152.40	153.20

Volume: 1,474 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	1,568	1,530	1,555	1,602	1,498	1,502
Dec	1,612	1,585	1,608	1,609	1,537	1,558
Mar	1,654	1,625	1,649	1,650	1,596	1,598
May	1,674	1,646	1,666	1,668	1,616	1,618
Jly	1,690	1,665	1,685	1,687	1,635	1,637
Sep	1,700	1,690	1,708	1,707	1,651	1,655
Dec	1,718	1,695	1,713	1,714	1,668	1,670

Volume: 5,518 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	2,400	2,351	2,380	2,387	2,385	2,390
Nov	2,410	2,340	2,393	2,395	2,370	2,375
Jan	2,365	2,310	2,345	2,350	2,340	2,345
Mar	2,395	2,225	2,290	2,295	2,289	2,290
May	2,270	2,230	2,265	2,270	2,265	2,274
Jly	2,260	2,260	2,250	2,260	2,250	2,255
Sep	2,235	2,235	2,230	2,245	2,230	2,250

Volume: 3,743 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	127.75	124.50	127.00	127.25	122.50	125.00
Oct	133.00	130.00	131.00	131.25	128.00	129.00
Nov	136.25	134.50	135.50	136.00	133.00	134.00
Dec	138.50	137.00	136.00	137.00	134.25	135.25
Jan	138.00	138.00	136.50	137.00	135.50	137.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	128.00	120.00	126.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	120.00	128.00	118.00	124.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	120.00	135.00	127.00	130.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	120.00	135.00	129.00	130.00

Volume: 4,179 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Paris Commodities

Sept. 12

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,200	1,180	1,175	1,185	— 26
Dec	1,200	1,190	1,185	1,190	— 24
Mar	1,200	1,200	1,222	1,223	— 17
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,248	1,258	— 15
Aug	1,293	1,293	1,280	1,292	— 18
Oct	1,350	1,350	1,320	1,330	— 16

Est. vol.: 3,750 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,485 lots. Open interest: 24,883

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,520	+ 35
Dec	1,560	1,545	1,550	1,565	+ 40
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,590	—	+ 50
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,605	—	+ 50
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,615	—	+ 50
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	—	+ 50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	—	+ 50

Est. vol.: 4 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 110

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,290	Unch.
Nov	2,300	2,320	2,343	2,350	— 10
Jan	2,340	2,340	—	2,340	Unch.
Mar	2,270	2,220	2,230	2,244	— 10
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,250	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,250	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,240	Unch.

Est. vol.: 93 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 170 lots. Open interest: 807
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Dividends

Sept. 12

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
Omitted				
American Hoist & Derrick				
Usual				
Amoskeag Co	Q	.30	9-30	9-22
Grow Group Inc	Q	.07 ½	10-31	10-15
Humana Inc	Q	.19	11-1	10-2
Lke Ontario Cement	Q	.20	10-31	10-20
Sysco Corp	Q	.06	11-14	10-31

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 12

	Discount Bid	Discount Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.17	5.16	5.31	5.37
6-month bill	5.28	5.26	5.47	5.45
1-year bill	5.47	5.45	5.79	5.84

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	94 25/32	94 27/32	7.70	7.75

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 154.88
Change for the day: + 0.17
Average yield: 7.27 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 11

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
205	20¼	—	—	—	1/16	½	—	—
210	15½	1	16¼	—	3/16	1	2	—
215	10	11	14¼	—	½	1 ¾	n.a.	—
220	5½	7½	9¾	10¾	1⅝	3⅜	5½	5⅝
225	2¼	4⅞	6½	7	4¾	6¼	7¾	8⅝
230	⅝	2	3	4⅝	7⅝	9⅞	10¾	11⅛
235	⅛	1	1¾	3¼	12¼	13⅝	14	14¾
240	1/16	⅝	1	2	17	17⅛	18	17½
245	n.a.	9/16	⅞	1⅝	22	22½	22½	22
250	1/16	⅛	⅛	⅝	—	27	—	—
255	1/16	⅛	⅛	⅛	—	32	—	—

Total call volume: 226,663
Total call open int. 671,620
Total put volume: 182,852
Total put open int. 741,729
Index:
High 234.74 Low 223.46 Close 224.14 — 10.40
Source: CBOE.

London Metals

Sept. 12

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	831.00	832.00	834.00	836.00
Forward	805.00	806.00	804.00	806.50
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	915.50	916.50	915.00	914.00
Forward	933.50	934.00	932.50	933.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	888.00	892.00	887.00	887.50
Forward	918.00	914.00	908.00	910.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	277.00	278.00	278.00	279.00
Forward	281.00	281.50	282.00	282.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2515.00	2525.00	2495.00	2505.00
Forward	2535.00	2540.00	2545.00	2550.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	377.50	380.50	377.50	378.50
Forward	376.50	377.00	384.00	388.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	565.00	575.00	570.00	580.00

Source: AP.

To Our Readers

Because of problems at the source, the list of Euro-Commercial Paper prices is not available in this edition. We regret any inconvenience to readers.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Sept. 12

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
47	2.37	2.97	—	0.42	1.04	—
48	1.71	2.33	2.88	0.95	1.42	—
49	1.19	1.84	—	1.41	1.90	—
50	0.81	1.43	—	2.02	2.45	—
51	0.55	1.08	1.56	2.74	—	—
52	0.36	0.82	—	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 4,732
Calls: Thu. vol. 1,514 open int. 26,587
Puts: Thu. vol. 2,898 open int. 28,476
Source: CME.

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Cash Prices

Sept. 12

Commodity and Unit	Fri.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.80	1.35
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.67
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	73-75
Lead Spot, lb	0.22	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	0.66	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4618	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	140-143	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	5.1975	[illegible]

Source: AP.

American Ship Gets Contract

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — American Ship Building Co. has contracted with Knud E. Hansen, a Danish company, to design and build two 800-passenger cruise ships expected to be put into service sailing the Hawaiian islands. Value of the accord was not disclosed.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Fear of Future Inflation Governs Bonn's Thinking

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The West German government this week continued to resist the pressures of the United States, France and some other Western countries to cut interest rates and adopt other measures to stimulate domestic economic growth and help sustain world recovery. The failure of the Germans to cut rates is considered a key factor in the 86.61-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average on Thursday.

In opening a four-day budget debate in the Bundestag, West Germany's parliament, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg declared: "An artificial stimulation of demand, using fiscal and monetary policies as a lever for a stronger international revival, would simply preprogram the next inflationary wave and, after that, the next crisis of stability."

Washington's view is that the fear is premature and exaggerated.

And Chancellor Helmut Kohl, at a meeting in Paris, rebuffed the suggestion of Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, that West Germany should bring down its interest rates. That, Mr. Kohl said, was the business of the central bank, and the Bundesbank's autonomy had served West Germany well.

However, Mr. Stoltenberg, a few hours before the Kohl-Chirac meeting, put the relationship more candidly: "The federal government and the Bundesbank," he said, "practice agreed and consistent policies and judge national and international situations and problems jointly."

However one describes the relationship between them — a relationship analogous to that of the Federal Reserve Board and the administration — neither the West German government nor the Bundesbank is willing to play the role of "economic locomotive" being thrust upon them from the outside.

Even within Germany, pressures are building on the government to do more about unemployment. The former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, in his swan song to the Bundestag, lambasted Mr. Kohl on Wednesday for failing to keep his promise to bring down unemployment. Yet Mr. Schmidt, as chancellor in the late 1970s and early 1980s, was himself scathing toward U.S. efforts to cast West Germany in the role of "locomotive" for the Western economies.

WHAT is involved in this dispute over policy are not only different national interests, but different theories on how to promote domestic and international prosperity and different national values on the choices among inflation, unemployment and economic growth.

The widespread view in West Germany is that Keynesian, or, for that matter, Reaganite, policies to spur economic growth, even when used in periods of sluggishness and unemployment, are likely to cause inflation followed by worse unemployment later.

This traditional conservative view is reinforced by the deep-seated German fear and hatred of inflation. The hyperinflation after World War I, which wrecked the economy and paved the way for Nazism, is the great German national economic trauma. The corresponding U.S. trauma is the stock market crash of 1929 and the mass unemployment of the Great Depression.

But are West German fears of inflation, and of countercyclical fiscal and monetary policy as inflation's potential cause, well founded and justified in the present economic situation?

Washington's view is that the fear is premature and exaggerated, at a time of high unemployment and sluggish growth, especially with the Deutsche mark appreciating. As Washington sees it, the economy of the entire industrial world is in jeopardy. The United States, by its stimulative fiscal and monetary policies, lifted the world economy out of the deep and dangerous slump of 1981-82. The West Germans, the Japanese and the others piggybacked on that American climb uphill.

But now the deep U.S. deficit, the necessity of narrowing the

See SCENE, Page 17

TSB Price Set at £1 Per Share

Private Issue Is U.K.'s Largest

By Joe Joseph
Reuters

LONDON — Trustee Savings Bank said Friday that it planned to raise about £1.27 billion ($1.88 billion) next month in the biggest private share offering ever in London.

The bank is offering its entire capital of 1.47 billion shares at £1 each. They will go on sale next week and dealings on the London Stock Exchange are expected to begin on Oct. 8.

The net proceeds, after deducting free shares to employees and expenses, are put at £1.27 billion.

In a flamboyant ceremony to launch the offering, Britain's biggest outside the denationalization program, the bank released thousands of balloons in London's financial district.

TSB, which is forecasting pretax profits of £210 million in the fiscal year ending Nov. 20, hopes to attract at least a million buyers. It said payment for the shares will be in two installments, half now and the rest by September 1987.

The announcement of the share price came amid plunging prices in London and other leading stock markets, triggered by Thursday's record 86.61-point decline on the New York Stock Exchange.

But John Tyce, a banking analyst at Laing & Cruickshank, a brokerage firm, said the sale was now "aggressively but not impossibly pitched."

The sale would create the second-biggest catalogue of shareholders since British Telecom PLC was denationalized in 1984.

TSB, founded as a movement of savings banks in 19th century Scotland, has had a tortuous journey to the marketplace, and controversy still surrounds the government's decision to let it go on sale.

The offering, originally scheduled for last February, was repeatedly delayed as TSB's depositors filed rival suits in court saying that they owned TSB's surplus assets and that the government had no authority to allow the sale.

On July 3, the House of Lords, Britain's final court of appeal, cleared the way for the sale when it dismissed depositors' claims on the bank's assets.

At Aspen's meeting in Venice: From right, Robert Anderson of Atlantic Richfield, Felix Rohaytn of Lazard Frères, Shijuro Ogata of the Bank of Japan, Franco Reviglio of Italy's ENI and Paul Volcker of the Fed.

Aspen Institute Looks to Europe

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Since the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies began organizing conferences for American business and political leaders in 1949, its approach has been simple yet unusual: It invites a small group to spend a week together exploring crucial issues in the most isolated and scenic surroundings possible.

Now that group is determined to become more influential in Western Europe, particularly in the area of economics, it is actively expanding its ties to the other side of the Atlantic.

Organizers moved the site of their annual world economic seminar last week from the group's summer base in Aspen, Colorado, to a heavily guarded building on the Venetian island of San Giorgio. The gathering included excursions to the surrounding islands of Venice, candlelit dinners in 17th-century palaces and a gala evening at the Verona opera.

About 50 people attended, virtually all holding influential positions in government and business. They included Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board; Claude Cheysson, who oversees the European Community's relations with developing countries; Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; Gary Hart and Albert Gore Jr., two Democratic U.S. senators; Felix G. Rohatyn, a senior partner at Lazard Frères & Co., and Robert S. McNamara, chairman of the Overseas Development Council, who previously was president of the World Bank and U.S. defense secretary.

"There may not have been any trout-fishing as we had back in Aspen, but it was based on the same approach — fostering lively discussion and perhaps answers to the big economic issues," said Robert Hormats, an Aspen veteran who is vice president of Goldman Sachs & Co. and a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic affairs. "I come for the stimulation and the people I met."

Added Sadako Ogata of Japan, professor of international relations at Sophia University in Tokyo and an active member the Trilateral Commission, which organizes conferences on similar subjects: "This my second time at Aspen, and I like it because compared to other, larger groups, such as the Trilateral, the Aspen functions are small and informal — it is more of a floating think tank."

The decision to shift the seminar to Venice followed the establishment of Aspen Institute Italy

See ASPEN, Page 16

Producer Prices Rose 0.3% in August in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent in August compared with July, the U.S. government said Friday, as the third big increase in food prices in four months more than offset a small drop in gasoline prices.

In a separate report, meanwhile, the Commerce Department said Friday that retail sales rose a strong 0.8 percent in August, more than doubling the increase in July.

In its price report, the Labor Department said that even with the August increase, prices at the wholesale level fell at an annual rate of 5 percent for the first eight months of 1986.

But economists cautioned that the August rise, only the second this year, was a signal that the inflation rate has probably touched its low point.

The August gain would be equivalent to an annual inflation rate at the wholesale level of 3.8 percent. Since August 1985, the Producer Price Index has risen 1.8 percent.

Fears of renewed inflation were among the factors cited for Thursday's record 86.61-point plunge in stock prices on Wall Street. Nervous investors expressed concern about recent rises in the price of commodities such as oil, gold and platinum.

Dorothea Otte, assistant director of the economic forecasting project at Georgia State University, predicted that inflation would begin creeping up more in coming months and hit an annual rate of around 4 percent by the start of next year.

"The best news on inflation is over," Ms. Otte said. "We should begin to look for a more normal pattern of 4-percent inflation each year at both the wholesale level and the consumer level."

The bulk of the gain in August wholesale prices came from a 1.3-percent increase in food costs, on the heels of a 1.9-percent gain in July. Food prices were unchanged in June but rose 1.3 percent in May.

The price of beef rose 5.8 percent, while pork climbed 11.5 percent. Egg prices rose 12.5 percent, while poultry increased 11.2 percent.

Gasoline prices slipped 1.5 percent, compared with a 19.3-percent drop in July. Overall energy prices edged down 1.5 percent, after falling nearly 12 percent the previous month.

Energy prices have fallen 36.2 percent in the last year, including a 46-percent drop in gasoline prices. These declines have been the main restraint on inflation.

Analysts had predicted an increase in August gasoline prices following the decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce production levels.

Labor Department officials said their gasoline-price survey was conducted on Aug. 12 and did not reflect later increases.

Prices for goods other than food and energy rose 0.1 percent.

The Producer Price Index stood at 288.3 in August, meaning that an assortment of goods that cost $10 in 1967 would have cost $28.83 last month.

The index reflects the wholesale prices that domestic producers receive for their finished products. It does not include prices of imports or costs charged by service industries, and thus usually shows less inflation than the Consumer Price Index, due out later this month.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department, in its report on retail sales, said sales totaled $120.2 billion in August, up 0.8 percent from July, when they rose a much more sluggish 0.3 percent.

The good August showing had been expected, following reports of strong demand for back-to-school merchandise at the nation's major department stores.

Sales at department stores rose a substantial 0.7 percent in August. However, the best showing for the month came in sales by auto dealers, which were up a sharp 3.2 percent.

Without the big gain in new car sales, overall retail sales would not have shown any change last month.

Auto sales had fallen 0.3 percent in July.

Harrowing Thursday on Wall Street

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the first things that Luis S. Mendez, co-director of stock trading at the First Boston Corp., did when he saw the stock market tumbling on Thursday morning was to cancel a trip to Bermuda scheduled for Thursday night.

Then he began to search the faces of his traders, looking for signs of panic that would suggest his people were paralyzed as one of the bloodiest days in Wall Street history unfolded.

"The worst thing that you can do is sit frozen and not act," said the Cuban-born Mr. Mendez, as he coolly puffed a cigar near midday. "You have to remain busy and trade."

Downtown, Robert Ludwig of Salomon Brothers, a lanky West Virginian with thinning red hair, sat almost motionless, a perpetually perplexed expression on his face amid the constant shouting of other traders around him.

"We huddled all of our people about three times this morning during the worst of it and just went through a checklist of all our variables to make sure we were on top of everything," he said. "That's all you can do in a market like this."

By midday, the market had plunged more than 60 points toward its record descent of 86.61 points, forcing traders around Wall Street to swallow deep and fight to keep their heads.

Taking risks is essential to the business of people like Mr. Mendez and Mr. Ludwig, who have made the fast-paced stock-trading game their careers.

But even for them, Thursday was harrowing. The dive in prices across the whole market left little time for thought or discussion. And the record volume was like a tidal wave that overtook logic.

As small investors bemoaned the declines in their personal portfolios and pension funds, the big traders were trying to avoid losses of millions of dollars.

"It was panic early on," said Lon Gorman, a senior trader at First Boston. "All you could think was, 'I want to sell anything that isn't nailed down. Just sell it.'

"There was a lot of fear out there."

The plunge on Thursday was set in motion long before most Americans had climbed out of bed. While New York slept on Wednesday night, bond prices began to drop in Tokyo, and then in London, on general concerns that central banks might not force interest rates lower, as some had expected.

The selling of dollar-denominated bonds abroad had reached such a crescendo by the time the U.S. markets opened that Treasury bond and bond futures contracts were immediately mauled. Within minutes there was a plunge in bond futures, which sent traders in Chicago scurrying to the nearby stock index futures pits, where they began to sell the stock futures, too.

That mayhem quickly spread to the stock market.

At Salomon Brothers, there were tense moments. In the morning, for example, the firm was one of several to get calls from an institution wanting to sell a 396,000-share block of Tribune Co. stock.

In such instances, a Wall Street firm will generally quote a price slightly below the market level at that moment, to build in a small profit as payment for distributing the shares and for taking the risk of owning them, if just for a few minutes, before they can resell them.

"We entered a bid, and then the market fell to the bid, and before we knew it the market went through," said George Balduzzi, manager of Salomon's block trading desk. Salomon Brothers, like other firms, had to keep calling in new bids as the price of Tribune fell with the rest of the market.

Finally, it got the go-ahead that it was the buyer of the shares at about 11:40 A.M., and almost instantly the transaction was reported on the "tape," the electronic system that lists stock purchases and sales. But once it bought the stock, Salomon was exposed to the risk that the shares would plummet in value before they could sell them.

"It took us about 4 or 5 minutes," said Mr. Balduzzi. "But that was about $23 million in the line. It was a lot of risk and we were very nervous until it got done."

A few minutes after the 4 P.M. close of the New York Stock Exchange, Bruce C. Hackett, co-director of equity trading at Salomon Brothers, gathered some of his top traders to decide how to advise the firm's Tokyo and London traders on what to expect on Friday. The news was grim.

"What we say is that there is likely to be pressure at the opening here tomorrow," Mr. Hackett told the assembled group. "You're going to have margin calls, the futures are still selling at a discount to the stocks, and you could have the portfolio insurance people selling heavily. That's it."

IBM Seeking Retirement of 4,000 Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARMONK, New York — International Business Machines Corp. said Friday that it would modify its retirement program to cut its U.S. work force by about 4,000 next year.

Under the new voluntary retirement incentive scheme, IBM will add five years to the age and service record of participating employees effective Dec. 15.

Along with normal attrition and continued limited hiring, this will bring next year's staff reductions to around 8,000, it said.

IBM had 242,241 U.S. employees at the end of 1985 and its work force was projected to decline by about 4,000 this year as a result of normal attrition and limited hiring.

"The 1986 retirement incentive is part of IBM's continuing efforts to improve the company's competitive strength by reducing costs and balancing resources," the company said. "It also will help preserve IBM's full-employment tradition."

IBM has a long tradition of not laying off employees when business is slow.

Some analysts have said the company is heavily overstaffed because of hiring that was done in anticipation that business would be better than it is.

Amid the general downturn in the computer industry, IBM is facing increased competition in mid-sized and personal computers.

Earnings for the quarter ended June 30 dropped 8 percent and full-year results are expected to decline for the second year in a row.

The stock now languishes at around 139, compared with the year's high of nearly 162.

Jonathan Fram of Bear, Stearns & Co. said that the cost-cutting "certainly sets up IBM for slower growth without jeopardizing the company's full-employment policy." *(AP, Reuters)*

Indonesia, Hurt By Oil Price Fall, Devalues by 45%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia, pressured by decreased earnings from oil, devalued its currency, the rupiah, by about 45 percent Friday.

Finance Minister Radius Prawiro said the rupiah would be devalued from Friday's official rate of 1,134 to the dollar to 1,644. Under a formula used by the International Monetary Fund for calculating currency changes, the devaluation would amount to 31.02 percent.

The devaluation seemed to take much of the financial community by surprise. Bank officials reported no unusual movements of funds in the hours before the announcement.

Mr. Prawiro said the devaluation would make exports other than oil more competitive and help the country service its international debt.

Indonesia earns 65 percent to 70 percent of its foreign exchange from oil and natural gas exports. The price of Indonesian oil has dropped from more than $25 a barrel in January to about $12 a barrel. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Nakasone Pledges New Economy

By Rich Miller
Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged Friday to restructure Japan's society and economy to reduce its massive trade surplus and make it a truly international state.

Outlining his policy goals in a major speech to the Diet, Japan's parliament, Mr. Nakasone said Japan must fundamentally reform everything from education to taxes if it wants to avoid being ostracized by the rest of the world.

"It is essential that we not seem to simply reap the benefits of international peace and prosperity but that we bear our fair share of the burden and contribute to the international good," he told the extraordinary session of the Diet.

After saying that he was overwhelmed by his election victory in July, Mr. Nakasone expressed concern about the trade surplus and said Japan urgently needed to overhaul its export-driven economy.

"Ensuring sustained growth centering on domestic demand is an urgent issue for the further enhancement of Japan's standard of living as well as for the formation of internationally harmonious external economic relations," he said.

The United States has been pressing Japan for months to increase domestic demand and imports to cut the mounting American trade deficit.

Mr. Nakasone admitted that the Japanese economy seemed to be marking time, and said the government was working on a package of measures to boost demand.

These would include more government spending on roads, bridges and other public works, bigger home loans by the official Housing Loan Corp. and aid for small businesses hit hard by the sharp rise of the yen.

But Mr. Nakasone also stressed that he would not abandon his long-held goal of reforming the government's deficit-ridden finances.

"The road to fiscal reform is an arduous one," he said, adding, however, that "the time for administrative reform is now."

He added that tax reform was urgently needed. The Independent Tax Commission is due to make recommendations on the issue later this year.

He pledged to strengthen military ties with the United States. But he said Japan would "adhere firmly" to "non-nuclear principles."

France Warns U.S. on EC Farm Issue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's trade minister, in the strongest terms yet by a European official, warned Friday that he would resist demands by the United States to focus new trade liberalization talks on the elimination of European Community farm export subsidies.

The statement, made by Michel Noir at a news conference, raised the prospects of a clash among the European Community, the United States and other governments at preparations for trade talks. The preparatory meeting for the 92-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is to begin Monday in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Mr. Noir, who will lead the French delegation, said he wanted to be "reasonable" about launching a new round of trade negotiations. But he added that France and other EC members would seek to broaden the talks to include "all forms of government assistance programs, including those in the United States."

He characterized the Reagan administration's approach as "Rambo-like" and resembling "the approach to a Western shootout." He said the United States wanted to weaken and eventually eliminate the long-established EC support programs for agriculture.

"Our position is that the Common Agricultural Policy is not negotiable," he said. "And when it comes to government aids of all kinds, we are by no means alone."

He said his figures showed that annual government subsidies on a per-farmer basis total $20,000 in Canada, $10,000 in the United States and $2,000 in the EC.

"We want trade liberalization to be as broad as possible, which means we cannot accept the fact that some trading partners want to focus on export assistance, because it also confuses cause and effect," Mr. Noir said. "We need to deal with surplus production first."

On July 30, 47 GATT members, including the United States, agreed on a draft statement on agricultural negotiations. The statement was rejected by the community.

The statement, which will be at the center of the GATT talks, calls on members to increase "discipline on the use of all subsidies affecting agriculture trade, including consideration of possible phased reduction within an agreed time frame of the negative effects of direct and indirect subsidized competition on world markets."

A spokesman for Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said by telephone from Washington that "any broad language covering agriculture is acceptable, but there should not be any elimination or weakening" of what the United States had already agreed to in the statement.

Mr. Yeutter said in Washington Monday that farm subsidies remained "one of the more contentious" issues with France and that the United States would leave next week's meetings if agreement was not reached on agriculture and on four other areas: services; intellectual property rights, such as patents; foreign investment, and the strengthening of dispute-settling machinery in the GATT.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Sept. 12*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.348	3.445	112.84 *	34.49 *	0.1637 *	—	5.446 *	139.46 *	150.63 y
Brussels(a)	43.075	63.40	20.71	6.3283	3.004 *	18.2575	—	25.57	27.4375 *
Frankfurt	2.079	3.057	—	30.57 *	1.45 x	88.63 *	4.829 *	123.45 *	1.335 *
London (b)	1.4775	—	3.044	9.948	2,099.50	3.4345	62.975	2.4463	229.35
Milan	1,433.00	2,109.35	689.50	210.85	—	611.05	33.30	851.15	9.21
New York(c)	—	0.6766 #	2.06	6.7425	1,420.00	2.325	42.465	1.6600	155.20
Paris	6.795	10.026	3.2725	—	4.745 x	2.9065	15.806 *	4.0205	4.365 *
Tokyo	156.20	229.32	74.74	22.98	10.85 *	66.34	368.57 *	92.11	—
Zurich	1.6768	2.4794	81.18 *	24.805 *	0.1176 *	71.89 *	3.9194 *	—	1.077 *
1 ECU	1.0103	0.6875	2.1032	6.8826	1,449.79	2.3721	43.5548	1.7025	157.511
1 SDR	1.20172	0.81666	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.8216	51.764	2.0043	187.889

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (#) To buy one pound: $1.5.1.478

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argent. austral	0.9688	Fin. markka	4.9758	Mex. peso	734.00	Soviet ruble	0.6883
Austral. $	1.6527	Greek drac.	137.00	Norw. krone	7.355	Span. peseta	136.50
Austr. schil.	14.48	Hong Kong $	7.805	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.945
Belg. fin. fr.	42.54	Indian rupee	12.44	Port. escudo	147.50	Taiwan $	36.85
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,644.00	Saudi riyal	3.751	Thai baht	26.145
Canadian $	1.3856	Irish £	0.7567	Sing. $	2.184	Turkish lira	686.15
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4778	S. Afr. rand	2.3883	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	7.815	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2934	S. Kor. won	878.30	Venez. boliv.	18.00
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6175				

£ Sterling: 1.1047 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Goskank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Sept. 12*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 ¼-6 ⅜	4 ⅝-4 ¾	4 ⅛-4 ¼	9⅞-10	7⅛-7¼	7⅛-7¼	6 ⅛
2 months	6 ⅛-6 ¼	4 ⅝-4 ¾	4⅛-4 ¼	9 ¹⁵⁄₁₆-10 ⅛	7⅛-7¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6
3 months	6 ⅛-6 ¼	4 ⅝-4 ¾	4 ⅛-4 ¼	10-10⅛	7 ⅛-7 ¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6
6 months	6 ⅛-6 ¼	4 ⅝-4 ¾	4 ⅛-4 ¼	10-10⅛	7¼-7⅜	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6
1 year	6⅛-6¼	4⅝-4¾	4 ⅛-4¼	10-10⅛	7 ⅛-7 ¼	7 ⅛-7 ¼	6 ⅛

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Sept. 12*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	5 13/16	5¾
Com. Paper 30-179 days	5.47	5.45
3-month Treasury Bills	5.15	5.19
6-month Treasury Bills	5.26	5.40
3-month CD's	5.40	5.35
6-month CD's	5.40	5.48
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.45	4.35
1-month Interbank	4.50	4.45
3-month Interbank	4.50	4.45
6-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7	7
3-month Interbank	7	7
6-month Interbank	7	7
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	9¾	9¾
3-month Interbank	10 1/16	9 11/16
91-day Treasury Bill	n.a.	9¾
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4½	4⅝
3-month Interbank	4¾	4¾

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Sept. 12*

1 month	6 - 6⅛
2 months	6 - 6⅛
3 months	6 ⅛ - 6¼
6 months	6 ⅛ - 6¼
1 year	6¼ - 6⅜

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Sept. 12*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.20
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.697

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 12

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	418.00	415.63	+ 3.13
Luxembourg	415.00	—	+ 7.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	411.40	415.62	+ 11.32
Zurich	413.50	419.00	+ 17.80
London	418.75	419.50	+ 17.50
New York	—	416.88	+ 8.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Drops on Bundesbank Selling

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar was sharply lower in New York and Europe Friday after a hectic day's trading, closing around the levels it was at before Thursday's rally.

A sale of dollars by West Germany's Bundesbank in the open market, which knocked more than 2 pfennigs off the dollar in minutes, took foreign-exchange markets by surprise. Dealers were unsure how much the Bundesbank had sold.

Most dealers said, however, that the strong rise in the dollar Thursday, which continued Friday to near 2.10 Deutsche marks, had required some corrective move.

Some speculated that the Bundesbank was making a political gesture to the United States before the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings in Washington this month. Others said the Bundesbank was itself interested in driving the dollar lower, possibly in conjunction with the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Bundesbank spokesmen declined all comment on the intervention.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.0600 Deutsche marks, down from Thursday's close of 2.0925; at 155.30 yen, down from 156.55; at 6.7425 French francs, down from 6.8350, and at 1.6688 Swiss francs, down from 1.6978.

The British pound strengthened against the dollar, closing at $1.4780, compared with $1.4554 Thursday.

"We believe the Bundesbank acted on behalf of the Federal Reserve," a trader in New York said. "That seems to put a ceiling for now on the dollar at 2.10 marks."

In London, the dollar closed at 2.0602 DM, down from Thursday's closing of 2.0910, and at 155.40 yen, down from 156.35.

The British pound also gained against the dollar, closing at $1.4775, up from $1.4695.

Dealers said Thursday's rally had been caused by rumors of a 2.5-percent rise in U.S. August retail sales. But the retail sales data, released Friday, showed an increase of only 0.8 percent.

"The market got carried away; everyone got bullish," a senior dealer for a U.S. bank said.

Ernst Pullmann, chief dealer at Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank in Frankfurt, also said he believed the Bundesbank's intervention must have been made in conjunction with the Fed.

"I can't imagine the Bundesbank would want to sell dollars while the whole German export industry moans and says the dollar is actually too weak," he said. "This shows that the Bundesbank does not want the dollar to go above 2.10 marks and eventually wants to see the dollar go below 2 marks."

The Bundesbank last intervened in the open market on April 28, when it bought dollars after the currency dropped to 2.15 DM, 4 pfennigs below the previous close.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt, before the Bundesbank intervention, at 2.0790 DM, up from Thursday's fixing at 2.0678, and in Paris at 6.7950 French francs, up slightly from 6.7700.

It closed in Zurich at 1.6768 Swiss francs, down from 1.6938.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.0602	2.0910
Pound sterling	1.4775	1.4695
Japanese yen	155.40	156.35
Swiss franc	1.6692	1.6983
French franc	6.7330	6.8275

Source: Reuters

U.K. Inflation in August Unchanged at 2.4%

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate remained unchanged at 2.4 percent in August, the government said Friday.

It was the eighth consecutive month there had been no increase, and the annual rate is still at its lowest for nearly 20 years. The June figure was 2.5 percent, in May it was 2.8 percent, and at the beginning of the year, 5.5 percent.

ASPEN: *Colorado-Based Institute Aims to Become a Key Player in Europe*

(Continued from first finance page)

in Rome two years ago. That, in turn, was the group's second major expansion move outside the United States; the first, to Berlin, occurred 15 years ago.

Aspen Institute Berlin, however, focuses primarily on security and East-West issues, and is mainly financed by Berlin, the West German government and private foundations.

"Moving to Berlin had a political reason, involving among other things, supporting that city,' said Richard N. Gardner, a former U.S. ambassador to Italy and an organizer of the world economic seminar.

"Coming to Italy enabled us to show our interest in Italy's emergence as an important economic power, and recognition that its younger leaders are playing a role on the world economic scene," he added. Mr. Gardner, now a law professor at Columbia University, was co-chairman of the Venice sessions along with William D. Eberle, a former U.S. trade representative who is now a consultant based in Washington.

Added Gianni de Michelis, Italy's Socialist labor minister and chairman of Aspen Italy: "This seminar and Aspen's growing presence here is definitely helping Italy become better connected internationally, particularly some of our business leaders who may not be as well known as some others."

The participants — all invited, most at Aspen's expense — were a carefully selected mixture of central bankers, business executives, legislators and officials from international organizations. Roughly a third were American, a third from major industrialized countries and a third from developing nations.

Four American journalists were also invited, but under Aspen rules, attributable quotes had to be cleared with the sources before publication. "The whole beauty of Aspen is that ideas surface that can affect the world and come from people in a small group who have authority," Mr. Gardner said. "But it happens in a private setting."

A third Aspen unit, recently established in Paris, is organizing a similar four-day conference concentrating on France. It will be held at a chateau in Normandy early next month. "The formula is the same — 35 high-level people, with a view to having very substantive talks in a very quiet setting," said Olivier Mellerio, who organizing the French meeting.

Aspen's clout, participants say, is based largely in its selectivity. The small, informal gatherings force everyone to talk, debate and often argue about the issues, which range from the economic to the philosophic. The meetings also focus on a single theme. In Venice it was Europe, the United States and the world economy.

"Although we are expanding into Western Europe, we remain what we have always been for more than a third of a century — an independent, nonpartisan forum for dialogue on key issues," said Robert O. Anderson, a founder of Aspen and chairman of the executive committee of Atlantic Richfield Co., the energy company.

Reports are generally written at the conclusion of seminars and these are widely circulated. But what attracts immediate attention in policy-making circles are the new ideas that surface at the gatherings. "The ideas generated at Aspen come from participants — there are no formal speakers — and since the level is high, our conclusions get known outside," said another veteran, a central banker for an industrialized country. "That's why Aspen draws."

Indeed, what emerged from the Venice discussions was a decidedly gloomy assessment of the world economy; a consensus that there were only slim prospects for stimulating new growth in Japan and West Germany against a backdrop of a weakening U.S. economy. In particular, participants were pessimistic about the prospects for reducing the large U.S. budget and trade deficits, and about the chances of success at new GATT trade negotiations that are scheduled to begin in Uruguay on Monday.

"The Europeans have never been known for optimism, but I have never heard Paul Volcker and other U.S. participants so gloomy in their assessments about where we are heading," said a senior banker, who asked not to be identified. "It was chilling."

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 12 Sept. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 248.05
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 908.90
-(d) Conbar SF 1485.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1301.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1603.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1428.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1129.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1871.00
-(d) SFR-BAER SF 989.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
-(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,107.45
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,082.42
-(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 201,605.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 171.63
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 18.66
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.53
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.17
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 18.73
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.13
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 18.93
-(w) Diverbond SF 88.40
-(w) FIF-America $ 19.19
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 25.66
-(w) FIF-International $ 15.66
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 30.98
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 133.21
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 232.47
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1089.94
-(w) IPNA-3 $ 990.00
BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.902*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr $ 12.35
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf $ 1.558
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf £ 154.6
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.246
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.768
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 17.12
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd $ 2.565
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.222*
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$ $ 12.14
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.461
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.927
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
-(d) $ Money Market $ 10.57
-(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 25.75
-(w) $ Bond $ 11.24
-(w) Non-$ Bond DM 27.63
-(w) Global Equity $ 13.00
-(w) Global Bond $ 10.32
-(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 10.57
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 63.75
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 34.04
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
-(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1104.25
-(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1067.71
-(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1022.69
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 509.25
-(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 109.55
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 114.19
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 129.65
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 109.22
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 11,082.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 141.90
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 156.91
-(d) Canasec SF 596.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 79.50
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 126.75
-(d) CS Gold Valor $ 111.65
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1165.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1096.38
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1122.57
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y104,128.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 151.00
-(d) Ussec SF 779.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 199.00
-(d) Pacific -Valor SF 204.75
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 147.66
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 23.26*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 10.52
-(m) Winchester Frontier £ 150.15
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 115.42
$ 12.04
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 105.61
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 70.72
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2584.40
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 39.22
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 82.94
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier;0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 13.24 Offer $13.657
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 15.70 Offer $ 16.191
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5534
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0111
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4959
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0782
-(w) Long Term $ 29.24
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 15.86
-(w) F&C European $ 28.07
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 50.22
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 60.69
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 102.49
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 19.74
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 102.70
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 89.80
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 13.72
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 12.21*
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 125.06
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 44.01
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund S/S $ 11.40
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 61.92
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 16.93
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 222.08
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 24.28
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 51.51
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.69
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 94.90*
-(w) Gold Income $ 9.82
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 6.70
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.34
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
& CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
-(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.008
-(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.027
-(d) DM Deposit DM 5.081
-(d) Yen Deposit Yen 509.6
-(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit Sfr 5.095
-(d) N. American $ 1.42
-(d) Japan $ 3.71
-(d) Pacific Basin $ 2.25
-(d) International growth $ 2.25
-(d) British £ 1.67
-(d) Sterling Gilt £ 1.13
-(d) Internatl. High Income $ 1.21
-(d) Yen Convertible bond Yen$ 2707
-(d) European Fund £ 1.61
-(d) E.C.U. Fund ECU 1.10
CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.
-(d) Growth Portfolio £ 1.11
-(d) Income Portfolio £ 1.06
-(d) Balance Portfolio £ 1.08
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 702.71
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 195.56
-(w) State St. American $ 284.04
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 153.47
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 186.60
-(w) GAMerica Inc $ 210.99
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 131.46*
-(w) GAM Beacon Hill Inv. $
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 141.48
-(w) GAM Boston II Inv. $
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 21.74
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 10.89
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 154.90
-(w) GAM France Inc FF 1018.61
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 108.04
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 189.48
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 214.29
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 259.99
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 147.10
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 127.55* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 132.45 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 265.36
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 164.40 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 133.00 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 134.82
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 97.38
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 229.95
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 155.67
-(w) GAMtrends Inc. $ 116.55
-(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 100.98
-(w) GAMut Inc. $ 105.41
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 292.11
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 140.53
-(w) GSAM Intl. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 124.94*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 116.27*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 106.24*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,851*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 106.80*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 112.96*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. FF 7,040.32
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.36
-(w) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 17.89
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 8.43
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 24.58
-(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 22.40
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.40
-(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 18.41
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 22.92
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 25.64
-(w) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 15.04
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 56.59
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 30.48
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 74.79
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 17.77
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 24.98
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.57
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 28.19
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 16.08
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.43
-(d) Intl. Currency U.S. $ 28.30
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 17.10
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 36.41
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.73
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 45.03
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 5438
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 7653
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 24,799
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 18.07
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 123.18
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 152.68
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 197.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 298.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 131.55
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 173.60
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 16.49
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 106.15
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 164.57
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 16.65
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 13.00
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 14.49
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 19.46
-(w) Pound Sterling $ 12.21
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.93
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.77
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.66
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.71
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.69
-(d) Belgian Franc BF 102.57
-(w) French Franc SF 8.51
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 33.40
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 107.68
-(d) ECUPAR ECU 1139.38
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1263.16
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 96.10
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1281.66
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 107,609*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1138.35
-(d) PARDIL-FUND $ 95.63
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 17.85
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 178.52
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 12.63
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'CL B' $ 134.10
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 7.26
-(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 9.31
-(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 103.16
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 13.91
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 23.66
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 40.67*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 13.34
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 31.69
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 13.34*
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid $ 9.51 Offer $ 10.13
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid $ 9.65 Offer $ 10.29
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.46 Offer $6.73
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid $6.45 Offer $6.72
-(w) For East Fd. Bid $ 1.04 Offer $1.10
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 30.81
-(w) SHB Int'l Growth Fund $ 41.57
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 437.25
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 145.72
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 122.42
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 128.14
-(d) Intervalor SF 1583.00
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 111.29
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 112.44
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 425.50
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 79.50
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 140.53
-(d) Universal Fund SF 129.98
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11482.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.59
-(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 12.98
-(d) Thornton HK & China $ 11.88
-(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 19.14
-(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 15.71
-(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 16.36
-(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 13.61
-(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd $10.48
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 64.25
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 221.30
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh. SFr 137.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 196.00
-(d) Francit French Sh. SFr 202.00
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 215.00
-(d) Globinvest sh. SFr 109.50
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 209.00
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 216.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 940.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 41.90
-(d) Unifonds DM 34.10
-(d) Unirak DM 88.50
-(d) UNIZINS DM 117.30

Other Funds
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 33.48
(w) Actirossance $ 187.79
( ) Actifinance Intl. $ 1031.37
(w) Activest Intl. $ 14.41
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 281.75
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1022.44
(r) Ariane $ 2573.47
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 27.88
( ) Australia Fund $ 8.82
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund $ 163.33
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 130.35
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 88.23
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 10.32
(w) Citadel Fun $ 1.82
(w) Cittrust US $ Equities $ 182.98
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2787.39
(w) Columbia Securities FL 100.27
(r) COMETE $ 987.62
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 16.88
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 50.50
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 191.90
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 12,976
(w) D.G.C. $ 139.81
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1140.08
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 1058.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 17.87
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1533.26
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 11.90
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 46.67
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 47.79
(w) ECU Multiplacement Ecu 1024.61
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 71.17
(d) Esprit Sicav SECU 1036.80
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd. $ 9.99
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 22,189.32
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1144.13
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF FF 99.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 211.20
(w) Forexfund $ 9.03
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 63.66
(d) Fondiitalia $ 73.83
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 45.48
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 15.43
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 82.59
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 203.96
(w) Health 2000 Ltd. $ 9.62
(w) Hestia Funds $ 131.29
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1764.16
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 146.87
(r) ILA-IGB (31/08) $ 9.83
(r) ILA-IGS (31/08) $ 10.35
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 11.38
(w) Interaco Fund ECU 1,021.79
(d) Interfund SA $ 35.48
(d) Intermarket Fund $ 316.87
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $ 28.68
(d) Investa DWS DM 69.22
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 15.50
(d) Investissets Plus FF 10,619.88
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 43.06
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 209.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 240.03
(m) Jeffer Ptnrs. Intl. Ltd. $ 10,436.431
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 27.71
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 175.96
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 14.18
(w) Leicom $ 2070.14
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 245.30
(d) Lieubaer $ 1454.00
(w) Luxfund $ 126.89
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 39.28
(r) Meteore Y 139,119.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 14,887.94
(d) Nippon Fund $ 72.47*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 12.33
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 79.75
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 218.55
(b) OPPORTUNITES FUND $ 1066.08
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1998.06
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 42.405
(m) Permal Spec. Opp. $ 1135.62
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1494.75
(r) Pleiades $ 1469.15
(r) Prifund DM 51.24
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1014.47
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 10,482.29
(d) Renta Fund LF 2849.00
(d) Rente Plus FB 50.028
(d) Rentinvest LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1177.80
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 230.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 186.45
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 15.47
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 888.33
(d) Strategy Investment Fund $ 28.52
(w) Target Fund $ 975.08
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 77.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 128.61
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 189.96
(d) Transpacific Fund $ 193.03
(d) Trans Europe Fund Fl 59.36
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 181.99
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2601.15
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1695.06
(w) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1116.83
(m) UNICO Fund DM 78.20
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1483.83
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1364.47
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 122.47
(d) US Federal Securities $ 10.38
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 14.11
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 12.36
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 18.73

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 3

Intrwest | Ketchum | PGE 250pfP

NEW LOWS 36

AM Intl pf, CareEnt B, ESI Ind, Inflight Svc, Landmark, Nichols SE, Pioneer Sy, SpectrmGp s, Tofutti, AcmeUnit, CareEnt A, Clothtr s, Hrmk pf, Leisur Tec, NestnMls, RMS Electr, Spelling s, TurnerCp, Bowmar Ins, CnsEP n, Gulfinc, Jewlmstrs n, MagnetBks, PatientTch, Rockaway, SummitEnegy, Wrather, Condominium, Conston, Harley D, Knollind, Mellon, PerlaCorp, Sommerset, SumitBnk, ZimerCorp

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE.

هكذا من الأهل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Campeau Makes Hostile Bid After Rebuff by Allied Stores

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp. launched a hostile, $1.74-billion tender offer for control of Allied Stores Corp. on Friday after Allied rejected a friendly takeover proposal from the Canadian developer.

But Campeau said it was willing to negotiate a higher price under friendly terms with Allied.

On Thursday, after the stock market closed, Allied's board rejected Campeau's initial takeover proposal of $58 a share in cash and securities, or a total of $2.74 billion, for the company's approximately 47.2 million shares outstanding.

Allied said its board had determined that the merger was "not in the best interest of Allied shareholders."

Under its latest bid, Campeau is offering $58 a share in cash for as many as 30 million Allied shares, or about 64 percent of Allied's stock outstanding.

New York-based Allied, the sixth-largest U.S. department-store operator, operates such well-known stores as Brooks Brothers and Bonwit Teller.

Campeau's tender offer, which expires at midnight Oct. 9, is conditioned on Campeau obtaining at least a majority of Allied's shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis.

The bid also is conditioned on Campeau getting sufficient financing for the offer.

Under terms of the offer, Campeau reserves the right to buy more than 30 million shares, but said it does not currently plan to do so.

Allied, which has been the subject of takeover speculation for more than a year, operated 665 stores at the end of 1985.

Toronto-based Campeau develops, manages and owns shopping centers, offices and industrial parks.

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp., the U.S. automaker, will be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on Sept. 19, becoming the 34th foreign company traded there, the exchange said.

Control Data Corp. is contemplating a public offering of its commercial Credit Co. subsidiary d a simultaneous offering by ommercial Credit that would re ice Control Data's ownership to ss than 20 percent. Sanford Weill, rmerly president of American press Co., will become chairman id chief executive officer of Comercial Credit.

Eastern Air Lines Inc. told the ecurities and Exchange Commision in a filing that its employees re interested in buying the company at a price higher than a competing $10-a-share takeover offer om Texas Air Corp.

Hoover PLC, a subsidiary of loover Co., has sold a manufacturg site in Perivale, London, to fountleigh Group's Fanebrook td. Terms were not disclosed.

Household International Inc., a U.S. consumer finance company, plans to buy up to $50 million of its common stock. As of Aug. 31, it had about 42.3 million shares outstanding.

Nordisk Gentofte A/S's share issue ahead of introduction to the Copenhagen Stock Exchange on Sept. 22 was more than three times oversubscribed. The company produces insulin for diabetics, growth hormones and blood coagulators.

Standard Oil Company will sell its two-thirds interest in Chino Mines Co. in New Mexico to Phelps Dodge Corp. and its Ray Mines division in Arizona to Asarco Inc., a New York mining company, for a total of about $220 million. The two are major units of Standard's copper-mining subsidiary Kennecott Corp.

Tung shipping group said it signed an agreement with a syndicate of 37 banks and leasing companies for a $277-million, 12-year loan to finance 12 new ships ordered from Japanese yards. Industry sources said the troubled group owes $2.68 billion to more than 250 creditors in around 150 countries.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Jim Ling, Founder of LTV Corp.

A Survivor of Pain and Setbacks

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Jim Ling survived a debilitating disease that almost killed him, left him temporarily paralyzed and still gives him pain.

He endured seeing more than one brainchild go bankrupt after being forced out of LTV Corp., the giant steel, aerospace and military company he created. He watched LTV stagger into bankruptcy court 16 years after his departure.

But he remains a vigorous fighter, seemingly undaunted by his setbacks.

Mr. Ling, the "L" in LTV, said he was surprised when the parent of the second-largest U.S. steel company filed for reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code on July 17.

He has been quoted as saying that the company should have trimmed its steel assets instead of taking on more with the purchase of Republic Steel Corp. in 1983, but Mr. Ling said in the interview that he would not second-guess the management at the company he founded. "My 15 years speaks for itself," he said.

LTV — previously known as Ling-Temco-Vought — got its start 39 years ago when Mr. Ling, with U.S. Navy electronics training but no high school diploma, formed his own electrical contracting business.

He had quit high school in Hugo, Oklahoma, at the age of 15. He said he had enough credits but lacked the patience for a diploma.

Under Mr. Ling's leadership, LTV acquired Chance Vought Aircraft; Greatamerica Corp., the parent of Braniff Airways; National Car Rental Co.; and, finally, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., which many believe was his undoing because of the debt it created.

He insists that the $425-million steel acquisition was not really the reason he was forced to resign as chairman in 1970. But he refuses to discuss the underlying reasons, saying it would "not be productive."

At age 63, Mr. Ling still is dark-haired, with piercing brown eyes behind dark-framed glasses. He is president of Hill Investors Inc., a private investment company.

Called by national magazines in his heyday as the "Big Dealer from Big D" and "The Merger King," Mr. Ling these days works in a modest building that blends into the background of the Dallas skyline. He has long since sold the $3-million mansion he built.

Jim Ling

When he walks the short distance from his office to the receptionist's desk, the lingering effects of his disease are not noticeable. But Mr. Ling calls his walk the "Guillain-Barré shuffle," because of some paralysis in both feet. A burning sensation lingers as well.

In 1981, Mr. Ling was diagnosed as having Guillain-Barré syndrome, which affects the nervous system, causing numbness and paralysis. During the worst of his illness, he could move only an eyelid and required a tracheotomy, a respirator and intravenous feeding.

The symptoms of the disease often subside, and they did in Mr. Ling's case after about three weeks. But it took nine months of daily therapy before he was able to regain full use of his muscles.

He says he knows the symptoms can return again. "If it did, I'd do that," he said, pointing a finger to his temple like a gun.

The disease, and its pain, wrested his attention from the business world. "You have to be in the trenches every day. You lose control," he said.

John Dixon, former vice president of planning at LTV, said Mr. Ling's most notable quality is his ability to "do outstanding deals and to generate interest and excitement and innovative ways of growing and multiplying a company."

"He's not an operator. He does not like to sit here and run a company like I do. He likes to do things in great big hunks," said Mr. Dixon, now chairman of E-Systems Inc., a successful defense electronics company spun off by LTV.

For a time after Mr. Ling left LTV, it appeared he would have no trouble with business ventures.

He launched Omega-Alpha Inc., a holding company that acquired Okonite, a cable and wire company, and then Transcontinental Investment Corp., which was involved in real estate, finance and phonograph records.

But in 1973, Omega-Alpha filed for bankruptcy, mainly because of the Transcontinental acquisition, Mr. Ling said.

The Securities and Exchange Commission filed a civil suit against Mr. Ling in 1974 accusing him of selling unregistered securities. It was settled out of court.

In September 1985, his oil and gas company, Xenerex Corp., filed for reorganization in bankruptcy court after failing to complete a recapitalization plan. He contends that the company lasted a lot longer than most oil and gas businesses caught in the oil price slump.

Still, he seems unperturbed that he never has been able to approach the success he had with LTV.

"It's all relative," he said.

SCENE:

Bonn's Fears

(Continued from first finance page)

budget gap, the decline of the dollar and the necessity of narrowing the trade deficit no longer permit the United States to carry the rest of the world uphill. Hence, the Americans insist, the time has come for West Germany, Japan and the others to stimulate the rapid growth of their economies.

But the question is whether fear of future inflation and instability should prevent action essential for reducing unemployment, raising living standards and generating more rapid economic growth at a time when inflationary pressures are slight.

Would action today really breed greater instability than did inaction in earlier times, before the countercyclical role of government was invented? The historical evidence is that the post-World War II period has enjoyed less instability — shallower recessions and longer-lasting expansions — than the world experienced in the prewar period.

In his Okun Memorial Lectures at Yale University, which have just been published as "Other Times, Other Places: Macroeconomic Lessons from U.S. and European History," Charles L. Schultze of the Brookings Institution examines the evidence. He concludes that the prewar pattern was one of deep V's, with the economy spending half of the time in recession and half in recovery; by contrast, the postwar pattern has been one of shallower "check marks," with shorter downswings and much longer upswings.

THE EUROMARKETS

Eurobonds End Day Lower In Chaotic, Volatile Trading

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Eurobond prices sagged in afternoon trading Friday to end the day slightly lower and sharply down on the week, dealers said.

Prices plummeted this morning in a continuation of Thursday's near-panic selloff, but later soared at midday on encouraging U.S. economic data.

Dealers said Friday's confused and chaotic trading reflected continuing uncertainty about whether U.S. interest rates have room to ease further despite news of lower-than-expected rises in U.S. retail sales and producer prices.

Initially, Friday's news of a 0.8-percent rise in U.S. retail sales and a 0.3-percent rise in producer prices was seen as pointing to slow enough economic growth and inflation to allow for an easing of U.S. Federal Reserve monetary policy.

But confidence that this was so quickly faded.

Fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds, which rose more than a point on the news, slid through the afternoon to close unchanged to as much as ⅜ points lower.

Floating-rate notes, after recouping their almost unprecedented morning losses of 25 to 40 basis points, also eased to close about 10 basis points lower.

While early rumors that Friday's data would point to very strong economic growth put pressure on all sectors of the market, floating-rate notes have been under additional pressure from a very heavy recent supply of new issues, including the record $4-billion issue for the United Kingdom.

The U.K. issue itself fell about 20 basis points in the morning to around 99.40 and rose to a high of 99.65 before easing to close about 12 basis points lower at 99.48.

With issues rising and falling so sharply, dealers said it was difficult to get two-way prices through the day, and many said they widened bid-and-offered spreads.

"It's been extraordinarily difficult all day to get in and out of positions, to take any advantage of market swings," said a dealer. "The market, in all sectors, has been all over the place, and it won't be until next week that things settle down enough for us to see where prices ought to be."

Similarly sharp swings and difficult trading conditions characterized the dollar-straight sector, where Sweden's $250-million, 7-percent bond issue due 1991, after falling ¾ point in the morning and rising 1½ points after the U.S. data, eased to end at around Thursday's closing levels, bid at less 3.

Generally, non-dollar Eurobonds closed slightly lower.

Texas Air, Pan Am Agree to Increase Competition

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Texas Air Corp. announced Friday an agreement with Pan American Airways to increase competition in the Northeast air-shuttle corridor and remove an obstacle to a Texas Air-Eastern Airlines merger.

Texas Air planned to file the agreement with the U.S. Transportation Department in hopes of clearing the merger by Oct. 1, a company spokesman said.

The Transportation Department rejected the proposed $676-million merger on Aug. 26, saying it would "substantially reduce competition" in the busy Northeast market.

The agreement gives Pan Am enough takeoff and landing slots at New York's LaGuardia, Washington's National and Boston's Logan airports to settle questions raised by the government about competition after a merger, a Texas Air spokesman said.

Pan Am would acquire 14 slots for $9.8 million and Texas Air and Pan Am would swap six slots at different times of the day, Texas Air said.

Texas Air also has rescinded the $12-million sale of two LaGuardia gates to Pan Am as part of a May agreement designed to remove antitrust objections.

Eastern and New York Air, a Texas Air subsidiary, dominate the Northeast shuttle market. Pan Am's scheduled entry Oct. 1 would diversify the market.

Texas Air already had a $65-million agreement with Pan Am for gates and slots. The total price of the new agreement, adding slots and cutting gates, is $62.8 million, Texas Air said.

Slots alloted by the government at specific times of day are required for each takeoff and landing at LaGuardia and National.

Pan Am will be able to operate 15 round-trip flights a day from New York to both Washington and Boston. Pan Am has committed itself to launching a dozen flights a day on Oct. 1.

Meanwhile, Eastern officials issued a circular to prospective investors to raise $500 million to bolster its cash flow, retire old debts and pay merger expenses. The financing plan was mentioned in a proxy statement filed Thursday with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Eastern is offering 110 of its 290 jetliners as collateral. Texas Air is offering no guarantees.

Eastern announced $154.7 million in losses for the first half of the year.

Friday's OTC Prices

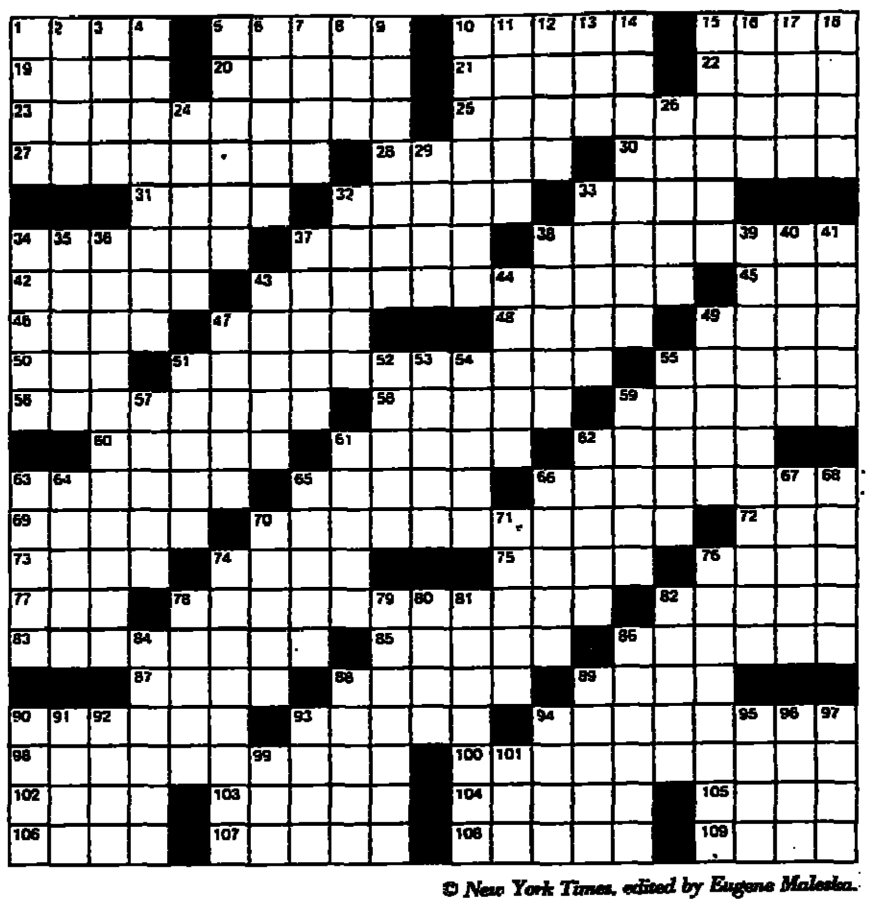
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

NEW HIGHS 1
NEW LOWS 24
WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Book Country Revisited By Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS

1 "As I Lay Dying" character
5 Writer St. Johns
10 "Is —— Burning?": best seller in 1965
15 An Allen who wrote "Treadmill to Oblivion"
19 Sioux
20 Start of a W.S. title
21 —— France
22 Erasmus's acquisition
23 Popular Australian novelist
25 Irving's "The —— Rules"
27 Runs
28 What magpies do
30 Archer's "A —— of Honor"
31 Borodin's "Prince ——"
32 "Villain, thou ——...": W.S.
33 A neighbor of Ghana
34 Nation target
37 U.S. satellite
38 Start of a best seller's title: 1936
42 Jogs
43 Site created by Keillor
45 "Rhine Maidens" author
46 "Scram!" in Hamburg
47 London subway
48 Author Milne's first name
49 Sri Lanka langur
50 "Exodus" hero
51 Hill's "The Eleven —— High Dancer"
55 Encrusted
56 Just good enough
58 People in Burke's book
59 Nice Nellies
60 Tyne Daly's Emmy role
61 Shrimp, for one
62 Spyri heroine
63 Turbine part
65 Sculpt
66 Agitates
69 Norwood's "—— Who Love Too Much"
70 New book by Thomas Hoving
72 Haas's "—— to Win"
73 Footless
74 Costain's "Below the ——"
75 Ferber's "Show Boat" skipper
76 Frogner Park's locale
77 Few, to a Frenchman
78 He wrote "The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat"
82 "Spandau" author
83 Swain song
85 Pronoun for French females
86 Skin a whale
87 Tax
88 Ben Adhem's peaceful experience
89 Numerical suffix
90 Seek lofty goals
93 Masticates
94 Put up with
98 Book by Bill Cosby
100 Gutheim book
102 An uncle of Joseph
103 One of the Danaides
104 Like a popular porridge
105 Eastern nana
106 Bowl calls
107 Fleur- ——
108 Like Ralph Sampson
109 Blockhead



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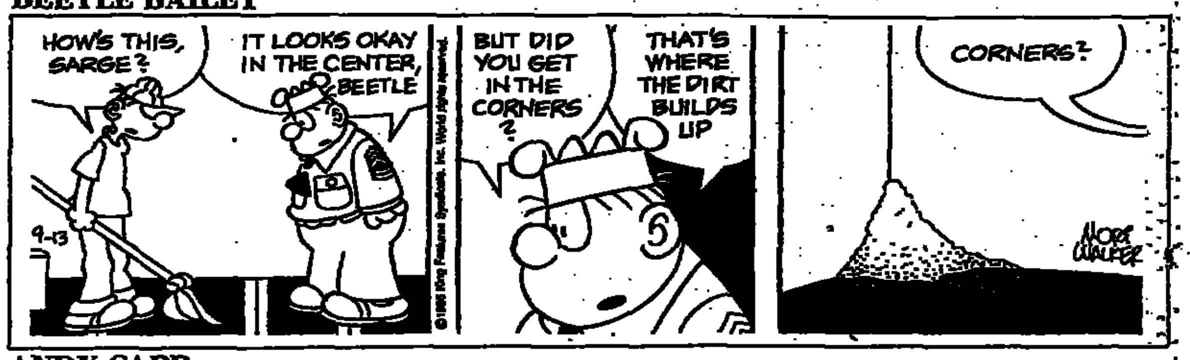
DOWN

1 Lake or singer
2 On
3 Vexed
4 "James —— Dog Stories"
5 Former Dodger manager
6 Widow's inheritance
7 Twain's "—— Diary"
8 Author Whitten
9 He wrote "Steps in Time"
10 "Guernica" painter
11 Heeling, as a ship
12 Beatty film
13 Fish or suffix
14 —— the Mount: Matt. 5
15 "Martha" composer
16 Rummage about
17 Old language
18 Natty Bumppo's quarry
24 Roles for Ferrer and Plummer
26 Siegfried's killer
29 Garfield's sound
32 Loos's "A Girl ——"
33 Forum garb
34 Latigo
35 Macaw
36 "Last of the Breed" author
37 Gueridon
38 Sprees, in Scotland
39 "Out of Africa" author
40 Giggle
41 Sites of occipita
43 Founder of national French opera
44 "Father of Television"
47 Umbrian river
49 Actress Adams: 1872-1953
51 A Burgundy wine
52 MOMA display
53 Chutzpah
54 Soprano Johanna
55 Topic in "The Underground Empire..."
57 Full
59 Sir Henry —— (Hotspur)
61 Vaisya or Sudra
62 Adverts
63 Derby winner: 1955
64 Safari headgear
65 Soprano who wrote "My Life"
66 Rats; stoolies
67 Chaucerian products
68 Stribling's "The ——"
70 Little servant girl
71 Pope John XXIII's "—— in Terris"
74 Drooled
76 Phil Patton book, for short
78 Burden, in Bologna
79 Altar screen
80 Ruck
81 Shelley allegory
82 Perilous precipitation
84 Root and Yale
86 Arson, e.g.
88 Garb worn by Gandhi
89 Failed to pass the bar
90 Southwest wind
91 King Lear's interjections
92 Chief god of Memphis
93 Cannel
94 Place for a casquette
95 Tommy-gun lead
96 Cape Dutch
97 Genuine, in Germany
99 Charlemagne's dom.
101 "Some —— meat...": Burns

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

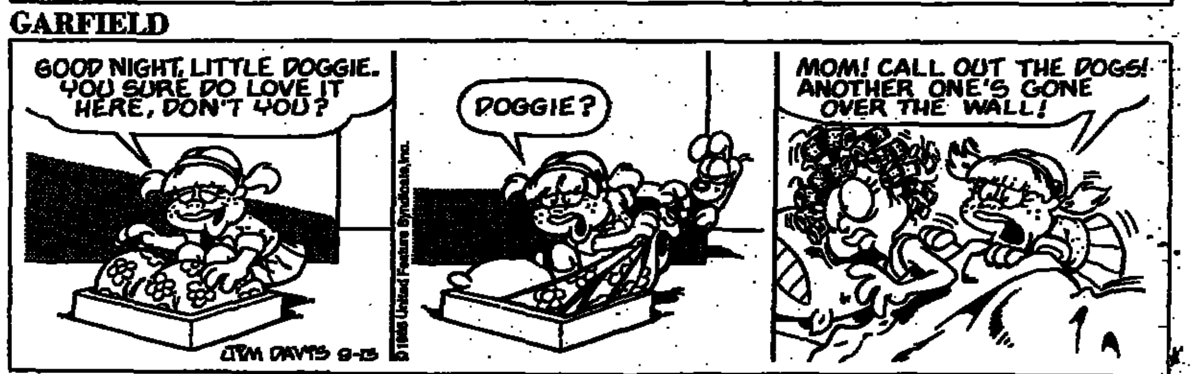


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

ROGER'S VERSION

By John Updike. 329 pages. $17.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Calvin Batchelor

JOHN Updike's wonderfully tricky and nakedly sharp-minded 12th novel, "Roger's Version," throws down that most threatening of Christian challenges: Can you love the loathsome? And there are sleights of hand here that make this twice-told New England tale of adultery even more taunting. The reader must determine the needful culprit among a pirate's crew of characters. For it is not the narrator Roger's 19-year-old niece Verna one must love despite her vulgarity, her unwed motherhood, her sadism with her mulatto infant Paula. And it is not Roger's rebellious 38-year-old wife Esther one *must* love, regardless of her porn-queen seduction of a young computer student. Nor is it even the seduced computer wizard Dale one must love, forbearing his wacky vanity to seek God inside a terminal monitor.

No, the impossible assignment here is that the reader must learn to love and even to forgive Roger Lambert himself, 52-year-old divinity school professor and as hard-hearted and fork-tongued a hypocrite as was ever found in an Updike morality tale. And there is a most worrisome catch. Roger is not only the villain; he admits it. He is not only his *wife's pimp and his niece's corrupter and the fool* student's tormentor, he also just might be the horned one. Updike was only kidding around with demonology in "The Witches of Eastwick." Faithless, shameless Roger sounds like the Devil himself.

The story opens in the fall of 1984 at an unnamed city indistinguishable from Cambridge/Boston. Roger Lambert, specialist in Christian heretics, is called upon by the graduate student, Dale, who is as goofily pious as he is eager. Dale's introduction is by way of his chum Verna (Roger's niece, whom he happily ignores though she lives in a nearby slum). What Dale wants is Roger's help with his pet mystical project to deduce God out of a number-crunching machine.

As the hanky-panky unfolds, Roger tries to take control of the story: he projects himself into the minds of the lovers Esther and Dale; he appeals to the reader as his confessor; he toys with sex, math, theology, racism, and the supposed male territory of sadism. Roger does everything but listen to himself, because if he did he might realize that he was incarcerated inside a slippery reworking of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter."

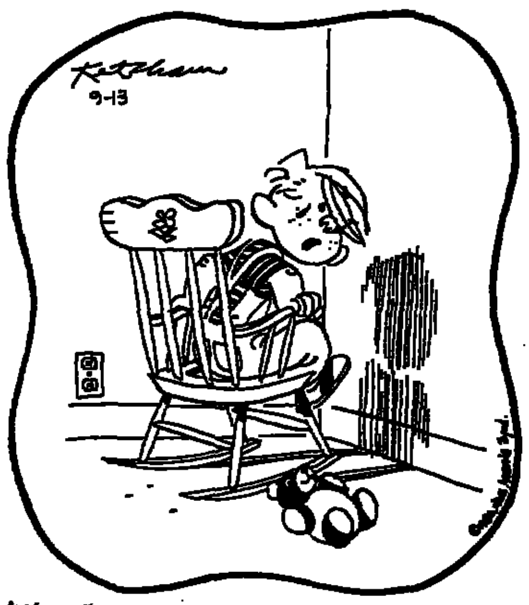
These are modern times though, and Updike turns his version upside down. Besides, this is the triangle from strange Roger's point of view. Hawthorne was inexact as to what made his hunchbacked Roger Chillingworth so evil. Updike's Roger Lambert is a perfectly 20th-century beast — boastfully wicked in all directions. He abandoned his first wife because she was infertile and quit the pulpit because it was inconvenient once he had acquired the hot-blooded Esther in a scandalous episode. He took up teaching God-talk not because he believes in a Savior, but because he enjoys mocking seminarians with the arcane heresies of Pelagius and Tertullian and whipping his colleagues with Barthian cruelties.

Roger is so rotten that just a few words of dialogue from one of his victims airs out the book like an open window. The reader must fight the urge to garrote Roger or just to stuff his cloven feet in his mouth. The odd, tiny successes of Verna, Esther, and Dale become triumphs when they are scored against Roger.

Roger is finally beaten back by the nifty goodness in lustful humanity; yet there is no comfort. Although Updike clearly enjoyed fashioning this positivistic tribute to Hawthorne, Roger's gloomy fate is not meant as entertainment to be put aside like cold coffee. "Roger's Version" does not choose to be affirming or touching.

John Calvin Batchelor, a former seminarian and a novelist whose books include "The Birth of the People's Republic of Antarctica" and "American Falls," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHO YA GONNA BELIEVE...ME, OR SOME OLD SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER?"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	25	77	21	70	cl
Amsterdam	15	59	5	41	cl
Athens	29	84	21	70	fr
Barcelona	26	79	18	64	o
Belgrade	26	79	15	59	fr
Berlin	14	61	10	50	o
Brussels	13	55	7	45	o
Bucharest	30	86	14	57	fr
Budapest	24	75	9	48	fr
Copenhagen	15	59	7	45	cl
Costa Del Sol	—	—	20	68	fr
Dublin	15	59	7	45	fr
Edinburgh	11	52	2	36	cl
Florence	27	81	13	55	fr
Frankfurt	14	57	9	48	r
Geneva	21	70	12	54	o
Helsinki	9	48	6	43	st
Istanbul	29	84	19	66	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	fr
Lisbon	25	77	20	68	o
London	18	64	8	46	cl
Madrid	26	79	15	59	o
Milan	21	70	14	57	o
Moscow	14	57	13	55	o
Munich	14	57	4	39	o
Nice	23	73	18	64	o
Oslo	12	54	1	34	cl
Paris	13	55	11	52	r
Prague	15	59	4	39	o
Reykjavik	9	48	7	45	fr
Rome	27	81	19	66	cl
Stockholm	13	55	5	41	cl
Strasbourg	17	63	11	52	o
Venice	22	72	12	54	o
Vienna	20	68	8	46	fr
Warsaw	13	55	6	43	o
Zurich	21	70	9	48	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	28	82	10	50	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	37	99	17	63	fr
Jerusalem	29	84	19	66	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	23	73	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	12	54	cl
Sydney	19	66	16	61	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	30	86	24	75	o
Beijing	26	79	17	63	fr
Hong Kong	30	86	26	79	fr
Manila	32	90	28	82	cl
New Delhi	32	90	26	79	fr
Seoul	25	77	20	68	cl
Shanghai	24	75	20	68	r
Singapore	27	81	22	72	r
Taipei	30	86	28	82	cl
Tokyo	24	75	12	54	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	25	77	20	68	o
Cairo	33	91	22	72	fr
Cape Town	19	66	11	52	fr
Casablanca	27	81	21	70	fr
Harare	25	77	13	55	fr
Lagos	28	82	25	77	o
Nairobi	28	82	10	50	cl
Tunis	32	90	15	59	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	28	82	21	70	fr
Caracas	26	79	19	66	cl
Lima	18	64	16	61	o
Mexico City	27	81	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	23	73	20	68	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	59	5	41	pc
Atlanta	30	86	22	72	pc
Boston	29	84	22	72	st
Chicago	24	75	15	59	fr
Denver	28	82	7	45	fr
Detroit	24	75	17	63	pc
Honolulu	34	93	24	75	fr
Houston	34	93	25	77	pc
Los Angeles	25	77	17	63	pc
Miami	32	90	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	21	70	9	48	pc
Montreal	22	72	15	59	r
Nassau	32	90	23	73	pc
New York	29	84	23	73	cl
San Francisco	19	66	14	57	pc
Seattle	17	63	9	48	pc
Toronto	24	75	18	64	cl
Washington	32	90	19	66	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 15—9 (59—48). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 17—11 (63—52). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 26—15 (79—59). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24—19 (75—66). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 18—13 (64—55). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26—17 (79—66). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 18—10 (64—50). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 31—27 (88—73). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 34—22 (93—72). SEOUL: Not Available. SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 27—22 (81—72). TOKYO: Rainy. Temp. 26—23 (79—73).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 12

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	558	571
ACF Holding	338	342.50
Aegon	103	105
Akzo	156.50	160.30
Ahold	93	95
Amev	76	77.80
A'Dam Rubber	11.25	11.45
Amro Bank	100.20	103.20
BVG	100.50	117.50
Buehrmann T	216.50	217
Caland Hldg	18.20	18.20
Elsevier-NDU	218	222
Fokker	77.50	78.70
Gist Brocades	50	51.50
Heineken	149	172.50
Hoogovens	64.80	67.50
KLM	45.70	47.90
Naarden	90	90
Nat Nedder	84	85.20
Nedlloyd	180.50	182
NMB	224	229.50
Oce Vander G	543	548
Pakhoed	63	64
Philips	52.40	55
Robeco	93	96
Rodamco	125.80	125.90
Rolinco	85.10	86.50
Rorento	50	50.30
Royal Dutch	204	210.80
Unilever	485	507
Van Ommeren	37.30	37.90
VMF Stork	30	30.60
VNU	338	343

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 288.30
Previous : 295.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2385	2470
Bekaert	11200	11750
Cockerill	146	152
Cobepa	4780	4905
EBES	4520	4720
GB-Inno-BM	8400	8400
GBL	3510	3670
Soc Generale	3045	3200
Gevaert	6050	6140
Hoboken	7700	7930
Intercom	3720	3875
Kredietbank	17000	17800
Petrofina	9180	9420
Sofina	11200	11750
Solvay	7750	8170
Traction Elec	6070	6390
UCB	8730	8900
Unerg	2850	3010
Vieille Montagne	4880	6250

Current Stock Index : 3894.48
Previous : 4022.48

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	309	317.50
Allianz Vers	2410	2469
Altana	410.50	419
BASF	279.50	280.20
Bayer	304.20	310.80
Bay. Hypo bank	397	395
Bay Vereinsbank	545	552
BBC	325	329
BHF-Bank	514	521
BMW	616	623
Commerzbank	354	357
Conti Gummi	335	338
Daimler-Benz	1282	1292
Degussa	482	487
Deutsche Babcock	298	310
Deutsche Bank	794.50	808
Dresdner Bank	425.80	433
Harpener	311	322
Henkel	433	437
Hochtief	1200	1210
Hoechst	269	275.50
Hoesch	153	155.10
Horten	220	227
Hussel	398	398
IWKA	300	300
Kali und Salz	319	317.50
Karstadt	426	426
Kaufhof	495	501
Kloeckner HD	228	228.50
Kloeckner Werke	79.50	80.50
Krupp Stahl	141.20	143
Linde	770	768
Lufthansa	188	191
MAN	239	242
Mannesmann	183.80	187
Muench Rueck	3000	2800
Nixdorf	682	697
PKI	557	566.50
Porsche	1160	1148
Preussag	213	[illegible]
PWA	252	257
RWE	211.50	217
Rheinmetall	374	419
Schering	624	621
SEL	427	444
Siemens	692	705.70
Thyssen	139.50	143
Veba	302.80	301.30
Volkswagenwerk	520	525.50
Wella	745	772

Commerzbank Index : 2035.70
Previous : 2065.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.60	17.70
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.40
Cheung Kong	24.70	25.40
China Light	17.30	17.30
Green Island	8.40	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	33	32.50
Henderson	2.825	2.925
China Gas	14.40	14.70
HK Electric	9.35	9.85
HK Realty A	11.60	11.70
HK Hotels	35.25	34.75
HK Land	6.40	6.75
HK Shang Bank	6.95	7.30
HK Telephone	11.60	11.80
HK Yaumatei	3.45	3.425
HK Wharf	9.85	9
Hutch Whampoa	25.50	25.80
Hysan	8.75	8.77
Jardine	16.30	16.70
Jardine Sec	15.10	15.40
Kowloon Motor	9.45	9.50
Miramar Hotel	3.25	3.30
New World	7.55	7.40
SHK Props	15.50	15.90
Stelux	1.97	1.98
Swire Pacific A	22.50	24.30
Tai Cheung	2.375	2.425
Wing On Co	1.45	1.75
Wisor	8.45	8.40
World Int'l	2.875	2.95

Hang Seng Index : [illegible]
Previous : 1997.92

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1325	1380
Anglo American	4700	4835
Anglo Am Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barlows	2000	2025
Blyvoor	2250	2350
Buffels	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Beers	3300	3340
Driefontein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freegold	[illegible]	[illegible]
GFSA	5850	5850
Harmony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hiveld Steel	640	649
Kloof	3400	3450
Nedbank	595	600
Rusplat	[illegible]	[illegible]
SA Brews	1425	1400
St Helena	3900	3800
Sasol	825	835
Welkom	3650	3400

Composite Stock Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$15¾	$14½
Allied-Lyons	333	335
Anglo Am Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ass Brit Foods	314	318
Asda-MFI Gp	152	156
Barclays	484	497
Bass	740	750
B.A.T.	440	438
Beecham	400	412
Blue Circle	542	553
BOC Group	323	331
Boots	219	226
Bowater Indus	323	320
BP	658	641
Brit Telecom	188	194
Brit Aerospace	460	471
Britoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
BTR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burmah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable Wireless	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cadbury Schw	172	177
Charter Cons	278	278
Commercial U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courtaulds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalgety	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Beers	745	732
Driefontein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fisons	601	612
Free St Ged	[illegible]	[illegible]
GEC	168	170
Gen Accident	839	862
GKN	268	277
Glaxo	940	985
Grand Met	393	396
GRE	817	842
Guinness	331	336
GUS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanson	187	196
Hawker	473	509
ICI	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jaguar	507	539
Land Securities	318	318
Legal General	350	364
Lloyds Bank	442	444
Lonrho	216	220
Lucas	516	530
Marks and Sp	208	210
Metal Box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank	574	577
Nat West Bank	532	547
P and O	533	543
Pilkington	438	443
Plessey	176	180
Prudential	847	862
Racal Elect	176	180
Randfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank	494	507
Reed Intl	366	370
Reuters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch £	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rover	35	36
RTZ	611	606
Saatchi	673	685
Sainsbury	410	418
Sears Holdings	116½	121½
Shell	888	915
STC	144	148
Std Chartered	712	719
Storehouse	341	347
Sun Alliance	709	722
Tate and Lyle	610	615
Tesco	401	413
Thorn EMI	497	501
T.I. Group	453	461
Trafalgar Hse	278	283
THF	143	145
Ultramar	135	145
Unilever £	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Biscuits	241	248
Vickers	433	427
War Loan 3½ £	37	37¼
Woolworth	640	645

F.T.30 Index : 1278.90
Previous : 1298.20
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1605.50
Previous : 1642.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ciga hotels	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cred Ital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eridania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmitalia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italcementi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italmobiliare	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mediobanca	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montedison	[illegible]	[illegible]
NBA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rinascente	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIP	[illegible]	[illegible]
SME	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stet	[illegible]	[illegible]

MIB Current Index : [illegible]
Previous : 1741

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	720	739
Alsthom Atl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av Dassault	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bancaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bongrain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bouygues	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSN-GD	4210	4310
Carrefour	3440	3500
Chargeurs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Club Med	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darty	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Europe 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Eaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hachette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafarge Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lesieur	[illegible]	[illegible]
L'Oreal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moet Hennessy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidentale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pernod Ric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printemps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radiotechn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redoute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roussel Uclaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanofi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skis Rossignol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telemecan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson CSF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

CAC Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.76	3.80
Cold Storage	[illegible]	[illegible]
DBS	7.85	7.85
Fraser Neave	8.15	8.15
How Par	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hume	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inchcape	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lum Chang	0.925	0.945
Malayan Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]
OCBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
OUB	[illegible]	[illegible]
OUE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shangri-la	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sime Darby	1.51	1.51
S'pore Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
S'pore Land	[illegible]	[illegible]
S'pore Press	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Steamship	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Trading	[illegible]	[illegible]
UOB	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Overseas	1.42	1.45

Straits Times Ind Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	199	196
Alfa Laval	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asea	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astra	[illegible]	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boliden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrolux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ericsson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esselte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermenta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Handelsbanken	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saab-Scania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandvik	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skanska	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish Match	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volvo	[illegible]	[illegible]

Affaersvaerlden Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANZ	5.40	5.40
BHP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bougainville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coles Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comalco	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRA	4.90	4.80
CSR	2.82	2.82
Dunlop	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elders Ixl	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magellan	[illegible]	[illegible]
MIM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Aust Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
News Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Broken Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poseidon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qld Coal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Nation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Mining	[illegible]	4
Westpac Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodside	[illegible]	[illegible]

All Ordinaries Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asahi Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casio	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.Itoh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dai Nippon Print	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa House	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daiwa Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanuc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuji Photo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fujitsu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hitachi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hitachi Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan Air Lines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kajima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansai Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kawasaki Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kirin Brewery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Komatsu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kubota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kyocera	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matsu Elec Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matsu Elec Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Heavy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsui and Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsukoshi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsumi	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEC	[illegible]	[illegible]
NGK Insulators	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nikko Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Kogaku	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Yusen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nissan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nomura Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olympus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pioneer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ricoh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sharp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shimazu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shinetsu Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumitomo Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumitomo Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumitomo Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumitomo Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taisei Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taisho Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Takeda Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
TDK	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teijin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokio Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo Elec. Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toppan Printing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toray Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toshiba	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toyota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yamaichi Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nikkei 225 : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]
New Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alusuisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Autophon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Leu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Boveri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ciba Geigy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Credit Suisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrowatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interdiscount	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Suchard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jelmoli	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landis Gyr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moevenpick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nestle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oerlikon-B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roche Baby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schindler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surveillance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swissair	[illegible]	[illegible]
SBC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Reinsurance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Volksbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winterthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich Ins	[illegible]	[illegible]

SBC Index : [illegible]
Previous : [illegible]

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Sept. 11*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7222	Abiti Prce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Acklands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Agnico E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Agra Ind A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Alr Energy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Alta Nat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Algoma St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A Barick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Atco I f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BCED	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BCED A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BP Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank BC	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank N S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Baton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonanza R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bralorne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bramalea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brenda M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BCFP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Total sales 20,449,914 shares.				

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,020.90	3,096.72

Montreal *Sept. 11*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	Bank Mont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BombrdrA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BombrdrB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	CB Pak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cascades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	DomTxtA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MntTrst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Natl Bk Cda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Noverco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Power Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Provigo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Royal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	RoyTrstco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	SteinbrgA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 4,738,845 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,279.58	1,282.09

EUROBONDS

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SPORTS

Putting Fight Back in the Irish

Lou Holtz's Mission: Resurrect the Glory of Notre Dame

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — This is no simple situation of a new coach trying to make things right again for a school's football team. The magnitude of Lou Holtz's mission at Notre Dame seems only a bit less significant than Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

After five years of being mediocre and sometimes downright embarrassing under Coach Gerry Faust, Notre Dame will begin to find out if it can return to its previously accustomed place of prominence.

Holtz begins his season here Saturday at Notre Dame Stadium with three tailbacks on the roster, none of whom has ever played the position in a college game, a starting fullback who has barely played, three starting offensive linemen who have rarely played and a quarterback many of the locals think can't play a lick, even though he, at least, has been around awhile.

Oh, yes, Holtz and his Irish will begin the season against Michigan, the third-ranked team in the country, then play a bunch of other top-20 caliber teams. There is a very good chance the Irish won't be very good at all. So the Notre Dame fans, of whom there are greater numbers than for any other college football team, don't expect much — just that the Irish contend for the national title right away.

Holtz brings to Notre Dame 16 years of college coaching experience — 16 more than Faust had when he took over — as well as toned-down one-liners, a few magic tricks to loosen up practice sessions and a résumé that says he has won 64 percent of his games (116-65-5), even though three of the schools where he coached were losers before he arrived.

Holtz also brings this warning: "We're not a top 20 football team right now by any stretch of the imagination. I'd rather be honest and realistic right now than to be constantly apologizing each week why we aren't national champions. I'll never underestimate our football team. I haven't said that we cannot win. I haven't said we don't expect to win. All I'm saying is that we have a lot of questions."

The questions are whether Holtz can do anything to help the players regain the confidence they say they lost under Faust and, if he succeeds, whether that will translate into victories for Notre Dame once again.

"Just having a new coach here makes it easier for the recent disappointments to fade away," senior quarterback Steve Beuerlein said. "We started each season with Coach Faust very confident, too. But there were just so many disappointments."

Notre Dame was certainly in need of a change. The last time the Irish were seen, they were being ripped apart on national television — a 58-7 loss at Miami that ended their season at 5-6.

To put it into perspective, Notre Dame has had only five losing seasons since 1933 and Faust (record: 30-26-1) had two of them. Faust resigned the week of the Miami game and was replaced two days later by Holtz.

"The Miami week was about as low as I've ever been," said Wally Kleine, a senior defensive tackle. "I had dreamed about coming to Notre Dame all my life, to play in Cotton Bowls and compete for the national championship. It was incredible."

Because Notre Dame's football team is "America's Team," the football coach here occupies one of the most demanding positions in all of sports.

The three coaches who stayed the longest — Knute Rockne, Frank Leahy and Ara Parseghian — all won at least 84 percent of their games. The alumni drove out Dan Devine for going 53-16-1.

Under Faust, who came to Notre Dame after coaching at Cincinnati's Moeller High School, the disappointments and frustrations grew rapidly.

"After my first year (1984), we knew it would be only one more year and it would be over," junior receiver Tim Brown said. "We just thought he was in over his head. It's a big jump from Moeller High School to Notre Dame."

It appeared that players who were great in high school were mediocre under Faust. "I think that's safe to say," Kleine said. "I'm not sure they had regressed. But I'm also not sure we as a team thought we could do it anymore."

Now, though, there are already major differences on and off the field, and Kleine remembers the first moment the startling transition began.

"Coach Faust came in right before Christmas break and said goodbye to the team," Kleine said. "We were all slumped in our seats and Coach Holtz came in to say hello to the team and he said, 'The first thing is, take your hats off and sit up in those chairs.' We knew he meant business."

Holtz is an affable, approachable man. But he doesn't walk in and out of the offices, as Faust did, saying hello to every person by name and asking each one how his or her day has been going.

On the field, the differences are just as noticeable. Under Faust, the quarterback often took too long in the huddle during games. Starting Saturday, the 25-second clock won't be running down to :02 before the center snap. Holtz's team will still do a lot of drop-back passing, but it is expected to be quick-hitting. Brown, a player of immense talent, was virtually unused the past two years. That will change.

Last season, the defense produced a grand total of 12 sacks. And the offense, as Brown said, was "Allen Pinkett right, Pinkett left, Pinkett up the middle. And throw if it's third down and more than five."

Holtz is a tactician. He forces opponents to deal with the talents of exceptional players such as Brown. And Holtz may call some option plays, although his quarterback doesn't seem especially suited to it.

Lou Holtz is having the time of his life.

At William and Mary, North Carolina State, Arkansas and Minnesota, he said, "the first thing I had to do was sell tickets and drum up support for the program. Notre Dame doesn't need me to sell tickets. Notre Dame needs a football coach right now."

Holtz has been hearing about Notre Dame since he was in third grade in East Liverpool, Ohio, and the nuns at his school marched to the Notre Dame fight song.

"I swear this is true," Holtz said. "We had a jukebox there that played only one record — the Notre Dame fight song. They played the thing at recess, at lunch, at dismissal. And you'd better look straight ahead.

"I would have been content to spend the rest of my life in Minnesota," he said. "But it was impossible not to come to Notre Dame."

Joe Raymond/The New York Times

Lou Holtz blows a bubble while watching Notre Dame practice.

Headaches Over NCAA Ticket Rule

By Doug Tucker
The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — At the 1985 NCAA convention, there were 145 agenda items. This was the gist of the 85th: "Division I football and basketball players will no longer get four free tickets to each home game. Instead, they will be able to put four names for each game on a pass list. Only a player's family members or fellow students may use the passes."

The measure created only a little stir among the 1,300 delegates; they approved it by show of hands.

Hoping to stop players from selling their free tickets, a common abuse found by investigators, they had created bylaw 3-1-g (3). But now 20 months later, many are embarrassed to think they may have created an administrative Frankenstein while making themselves look foolish and petty to boot.

"The logistics and mechanics are terrible," said Barry Switzer, Oklahoma's football coach. "I can't be standing at the pass gate checking peoples' birth certificates to make sure they really are mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters. But you have to have people from the business office assigned to be there. I thought it was going to create problems, and it has."

"Ridiculous," said Penn State's coach, Joe Paterno.

Nobody had more to say than Tom Osborne of Nebraska when he was told three days before his season opener that 60 of his players were suspended.

In the first test of the rule, the Eligibility Committee suspended 53 Huskers for one game and seven for two. The players had fessed up to providing false information so somebody other than a relative or a student could use their passes. At the same time, reports of similar violations popped up at Texas, which dismissed the matter as trivial, and Tennessee, which held 10 players out of its opener.

Colorado's coach, Bill McCartney, said the NCAA "ought to wait a year and do a wholesale investigation of every school in the country. They'd find out they all have to play with reduced rosters."

About 24 hours later a stay was granted pending Nebraska's appeal. Then last Tuesday the NCAA Subcommittee on Eligibility Appeals seemed to agree with everything McCartney said.

There was no indication of money changing hands, it noted, which is the central issue. Amending the earlier decision, the subcommittee said the rule would no longer be considered a matter of eligibility. For each one-game violation — provided money is not involved — a player will lose one season pass, said the subcommittee.

On Thursday, the NCAA announced that the 10 Tennessee players held out last week had had their eligibility restored without condition, and that eligibility of another 34 players involved had been restored with the same penalty as in the Nebraska case.

Did the NCAA back away? Wilford S. Bailey of Auburn, the NCAA secretary-treasurer, answers no.

"We believe some student-athletes will consider it a more severe penalty," he said. "To lose your pass privileges for an entire year just for one single-game violation may be considered more severe than a one-game suspension."

Columbia Leads The Bottom 20

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Columbia University, which has lost 21 consecutive games and has not won in 25 straight contests, has been rated the No. 1 school among 20 worst college football teams in the United States, according to Penthouse magazine's October issue.

The Lions have not won since they beat Yale, 21-18, in 1983. Columbia was opening this season Saturday at Harvard.

The rest of the bottom 10 was Kansas State, Texas El-Paso, Northwestern, Oregon State, Wake Forest, Wichita State, Boston University, Vanderbilt and Tulane. Kent State was No. 11, followed by Navy, New Mexico State, East Carolina, Houston, Rutgers, Wyoming, North Carolina State, Louisville and Rice.

Trick Play Propels Patriots Over Jets

By Joel Sherman
United Press International

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Beneath a self-deprecating, conservative exterior, Coach Raymond Berry of the New England Patriots conceals the heart of a riverboat gambler.

In the third quarter Thursday night, Berry caught the New York Jets off guard when New England called a fourth-down option pass from halfback Craig James to Tony Collins. The play went for a touchdown, sparking New England to a 20-6 victory.

Collins also caught a scoring pass from quarterback Tony Eason in the showdown between the preseason favorites in the East division of the American Football Conference. James's touchdown pass to Collins gave New England a 14-6 third-quarter lead.

The Patriots offense is known for its play-it-safe tendencies, with Eason directing a short passing game and the tandem of James and Collins generating a running game. However, Berry will resort to trick plays to pull out games, and did so in clutch situations last year against Miami and Cincinnati.

New England, leading 7-6 in the third quarter, faced a 4th-and-goal at the Jets 10. New York inserted six defensive linemen, four linebackers and one defensive back. Eason pitched right to James, who sprinted toward the sideline before flipping the scoring pass to Collins.

"We knew they'd be in that defense," James said. "If they had dropped back, I would have run the ball."

Collins said, "I'm always open on that play. The important thing is that Craig convinces them it's a run, and he does that great."

New England dominated New York all night. The Patriots held the Jets to 221 yards in offense and kept the ball 10 minutes longer than the Jets.

To make matters worse for the Jets, Freeman McNeil, their star running back, dislocated his right elbow and will be out from four to six weeks.

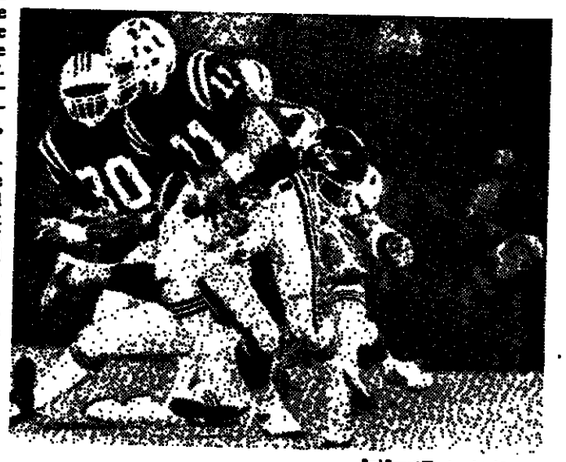
Eason, who completed 14 of 22 passes for 148 yards with no interceptions, gave New England a 7-0 first-quarter lead with a 6-yard touchdown strike to Collins. Tony Franklin kicked a 45-yard field goal on the last play of the third quarter, and connected on a 42-yarder with 3:12 left for New England's other points. New York's scoring was limited to field goals of 47 and 33 yards by Pat Leahy.

An official's call was overturned after review of the instant replay on a third-quarter play, the first such reversal in the National Football League.

On 3d-and-18 at the Jets 41, O'Brien threw short to Al Toon near the right sideline. An official on the field ruled Toon was out of bounds on the catch.

But Art McNally, the NFL supervisor of officials, reviewed the play on videotape from the press box and ruled Toon had one foot down and dragged the other before he was forced out of bounds.

The completion went for 4 yards, and the Jets were forced to punt on fourth down. The timeout for review lasted about three and a half minutes.



Paul Burnett/The Associated Press

Tony Eason, No. 11, the New England quarterback, loses the ball. But a penalty against New York nullified the play.

Blue Jays Fall Farther Back With Double Loss to Yankees

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The Boston Red Sox weren't anywhere near Toronto, but they must have been happy with what happened there.

The Toronto Blue Jays, Boston's closest challenger in the American League East, dropped a double-header Thursday night to the New York Yankees, 3-1 and 7-5, and fell nine games back with 22 games to play. The Yanks are 10 back.

"To say these were tough losses is an understatement," said Toronto right fielder Jesse Barfield, whose home run in the nightcap broke John Mayberry's single-season Toronto homer record of 30. "What we have to do now is win; it's that simple."

Pinch-hitter Dan Pasqua's three-run, bases-loaded double in the ninth inning capped a four-run outburst and gave the Yankees their come-from-behind victory in the nightcap.

In the opener, Ron Kittle hit a two-run homer, his first since joining the Yankees on July 29 from the Chicago White Sox, and Don Mattingly scored twice and reached the 200-hit plateau for the third straight year. That tied the Yankee club mark set in 1930-32 by Lou Gehrig.

Now, it would appear as though the Yankees are the team in a position to shave Boston's lead.

"The three games this weekend against Boston mean a lot more now," said Yankee manager Lou Piniella. The Red Sox were traveling to Yankee Stadium for the series starting Friday night.

Orioles 8, Red Sox 6: In Baltimore, the Orioles ended Boston's 11-game winning streak by scoring twice in the eighth to break a 6-6 tie. With the bases loaded on a hit, a walk and an error, pinch-hitter Lee Lacy singled for one run and Juan Beniquez hit a sacrifice fly for the clincher.

Tigers 8, Brewers 0: In Detroit, Jack Morris pitched a three-hitter and recorded his league-leading fifth shutout to beat Milwaukee.

A's 2, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Joaquin Andujar threw a six-hitter and Dusty Baker went 3-for-3, leading Oakland.

Royals 7, Mariners 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson tripled home the winning run with one out in the 10th inning.

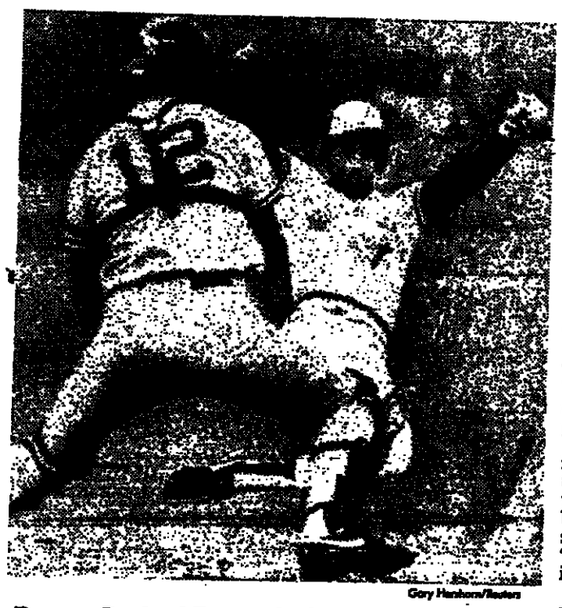
Twins 6, Rangers 2: In Minneapolis, Mark Salas hit two homers and drove in four runs.

Dodgers 14, Astros 6: In the National League, at Los Angeles, Fernando Valenzuela won his 19th game to equal a career high. Pedro Guerrero, the Dodgers slugger who was injured much of the year, hit his first home run of the season when he pinch-hit in the seventh.

Giants 2, Reds 1: In San Francisco, Chili Davis hit a two-run homer and Kelly Downs and Scott Garrelts combined on a five-hitter.

Padres 9, Braves 1: In San Diego, Ed Wojna allowed only three singles and two walks in his first major league complete game.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Damaso Garcia of Toronto is about to be tagged out at home by Joel Skinner, the New York Yankees catcher.

Wilander to Down Racquet for 7 Weeks

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Mats Wilander, the world's third-ranked male tennis player, has announced that he will take a seven-week sabbatical from the sport to give himself a break from pressure.

Wilander, 22, will miss Sweden's Davis Cup semifinal in Czechoslovakia on Oct. 3-5, and four Grand Prix tournaments. He plans to return for the Stockholm Open the first week in November.

"I started to feel tired of tennis and all the attention around matches this summer and now I don't enjoy playing anymore," Wilander told reporters Thursday. "I have to take a break now before I wear myself out mentally. This break could prolong my career."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	000 201 000—3	7	0
Toronto	000 000 001—1	7	0

First Game

Drabek, Righetti (8) and Skinner; Key and Whitt. W—Drabek, 5-7. L—Key, 12-10. Sv—Righetti (37). HR—New York, Kittle (18).

New York	000 100 114—7	10	0
Toronto	100 000 310—5	12	2

Second Game

Tewksbury, Scurry (7), Fisher (7), Righetti (9) and Espinoza, Skinner (9); Cerutti, Henke (9), Eichhorn (9) and Whitt, Martinez (8). W—Fisher, 9-5. L—Henke, 9-4. Sv—Righetti (38). HRs—New York, Kittle (19), Henderson (25). Toronto, Leach (5), Barfield (31).

Milwaukee	000 000 000—0	3	2
Detroit	220 100 02x—5	7	0

Nieves, Clutterbuck (7) and Moore; Morris and Heath. W—Morris, 17-8. L—Nieves, 10-10. HRs—Detroit, Trammell (19), Brookens (3), Gibson (25).

Oakland	010 010 000—2	5	0
Chicago	001 000 000—1	5	0

Andujar and Willard; Dotson and Fisk. W—Andujar, 19-6. L—Dotson, 10-14. HR—Oakland, Canseco (30).

Boston	122 010 000—6	9	2
Baltimore	200 200 22x—8	12	0

Boyd, Crawford (7), Sambito (8), Stanley (8) and Gedman; Boddicker, Snell (3), Aase (8) and Stefero. W—Aase, 6-7. L—Crawford, 6-1. HRs—Boston, Buckner 2 (15), Baltimore, Young (8), Rayford (5).

Texas	100 010 000—2	10	1
Minnesota	202 011 00x—6	11	0

Houah, Russell (5), Williams (7), Mahorcic (8) and Stoudt; Viola, Frazier (8) and Reed. W—Viola, 14-11. L—Houah, 13-10. HRs—Texas, Stanley (1), Paciorek (4), Minnesota, Salas 2 (8), Gaetti (30).

Seattle	200 002 200 0—4	14	1
Kansas City	000 220 040 1—7	10	0

Morgan, Ladd (8), Young (8), Hulsmann (8), and Kearney, S.Bradley (10); Leibrandt, Farr (6), Quisenberry (9) and Sundberg. W—Quisenberry, 2-5. L—Hulsmann, 3-4. HR—Kansas City, Sundberg (10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	000 010 000—1	5	0
San Francisco	000 200 00x—2	8	2

Gullickson, Robinson (7) and Diaz; Downs, Garrelts (8) and Ouellette. W— Downs, 2-4. L—Gullickson, 13-10. Sv—Garrelts (9). HR—San Francisco, C.Davis (11).

Atlanta	000 010 000—1	2	1
San Diego	000 002 00x—9	11	3

Palmer, Smith (3), Speck (5), Olwine (8) and Benedict; Wojna and Kennedy. W—Wojna, 2-8. L—Palmer, 11-9.

Houston	130 002 010—6	11	3
Los Angeles	300 420 40x—14	12	1

Knepper, Calhoun (5), Solano (6), Keough (8) and Mitterock; Valenzuela, Powell (8), Howell (9) and Scioscia. W—Valenzuela, 19-9. L—Knepper, 15-11. HRs—Houston, Bass (19), G.Davis (29). Los Angeles, Williams (4), Brock (15), Guerrero (1).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	93	44	.679	—
Philadelphia	71	68	.511	22
St. Louis	70	69	.504	23
Montreal	68	69	.496	24
Chicago	59	80	.424	34
Pittsburgh	56	82	.406	36½
West Division				
Houston	80	60	.571	—
Cincinnati	71	69	.507	9
San Francisco	71	70	.504	9½
Los Angeles	68	72	.486	12
San Diego	65	76	.461	15½
Atlanta	64	75	.460	15½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	85	52	.620	—
Toronto	76	64	.543	9
New York	75	65	.536	10
Detroit	73	68	.518	12½
Cleveland	69	71	.493	16
Baltimore	68	72	.486	17
Milwaukee	66	73	.475	18½
West Division				
California	80	58	.580	—
Texas	72	68	.514	9
Oakland	67	74	.475	14½
Kansas City	66	74	.471	15
Seattle	62	79	.440	19½
Chicago	61	78	.439	19½
Minnesota	59	80	.424	21½

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

TEXAS—Sent Glen Cook and Matt Williams, pitchers, to Oklahoma City of the American Association.

National League

CINCINNATI—Announced they have reached agreement with Nashville of the American Association as their Class AAA farm team in 1987.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Named Brian Hill assistant coach.

BOSTON—Signed Fred Roberts, forward.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Named John Mertz assistant director of public relations.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Placed Kan Margerum, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Recalled Clay Pickering, wide receiver, from waivers.

GREEN BAY—Signed Ron Holmstrom, guard, and Randy Scott, linebacker, to two one-year contracts. Placed Rich Moran, guard, on injured reserve.

MIAMI—Signed Mike Kozlowski, defensive back.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BUFFALO—Signed Christian Ruutu, center.

MINNESOTA—Cut Brian Wells, Andy Dobson, Scott Curwin and Rod Isbister, centers, Bob Hannay, Steve Baxter and Bruce Thompson, right wings, Kevin Kontz, Paul Miller, Jim Tyrcha and Bill Nash, defensemen, and Stacy Nickel, goalie.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Neil Brady, center.

N.Y. RANGERS—Named George Kazuk assistant scout. Signed Lucien DeBlois, forward, to a free-agent contract.

The Associated Press

Faldo Blasts Clear

Britain's Nick Faldo hitting out of a bunker at Sunningdale, England, on his way to a course-record 62, 8 under par, in the opening round of the European Open tournament. Severiano Ballesteros shot 64. On the PGA tour, in Sutton, Massachusetts, Brian Claar and Wayne Grady, an Australian, shot 66s to share the first-round lead Thursday in the Bank of Boston tournament.

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Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
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POSTCARD

Endangered Barcelona

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA — By the thousands, Catalans thronged roads winding through charred hillsides to reach Montserrat monastery. It is the santuary of Catalans, the industrious people dwelling around Barcelona in northeast Spain. Its monks safeguard the Catalan language in their Mass; its walls sheltered patriots against Franco's repression. The site seems suspended amid the colossal stone jaws of Montserrat's peaks, a setting that inspired Richard Wagner's scenic ideas for "Parsifal."

To mark the Catalan national day, the crowds last Sunday — families, women in black, backpacking teen-agers — filed in silence up a monumental marble staircase to pass reverently in front of the Catalans' most sacred emblem, the Black Madonna , in a room-size reliquary in ivory and gold. The nave resounded with priests and choir boys chanting in Catalan.

In the courtyard, young people draped in red-and-yellow striped Catalonian flags did brisk business in flame-shaped badges inscribed in Catalan words to the effect of, "the mountain's not for burning."

The motto came too late for most of Montserrat. A series of fires over two weeks last month consumed 80 percent of the 8,000-hectare (19,700-acre) park of gardens and pines surrounding the monastery.

The Montserrat blaze catalyzed a worried local mood. "Many people think the fire was against Catalans," explained our guide. Underlying their suspicions, he said, is a feeling that Barcelona is losing its special role as Spain's vibrant European connection.

Barcelona, Spain's first middle-class society and the closest city to the border with France, nourished the talents of the young Picasso and of Catalan artists such as Joan Miró and Pablo Casals. The architect Antonio Gaudi, whose undulating structures echo the weirdly expressive shapes of Montserrat, is admired by modern artists for putting his imprint on Barcelona to a degree unequaled by a single architect in any other city.

But Barcelona has seen its industrial base and cultural vitality overshadowed by Madrid since Franco's death in 1975 and the emergence of democracy in Spain.

"During the decades it was in opposition, Barcelona attracted Spanish talent and foreign business that hesitated to be too associated with the Franco regime. But that need for a refuge has disappeared," explained a foreign consultant.

Today, the miles of turn-of-the-century architecture that once housed Barcelonans comfortably are still intact — but lackluster and too expensive to renovate. Barcelona's work force has priced itself out of many labor markets, businessmen say, and once-flourishing textile firms have migrated to the Madrid area. Unemployment stands at 20 percent. The port, Spain's largest, is lifeless.

Barcelona has campaigned strenuously to host the 1992 Olympic Games, gambling that the event could help modernize the city's facilities. Barcelona is favored to be chosen next month. But, a longtime resident noted, it will be a second chance for a decaying region, not the consecration of a rising city.

Pascal Maragall, a deputy mayor, maintains that Barcelona has already started to modernize.

Barcelona's waterfront is being reopened to the Mediterrean, this time for recreation. Architecturally daring "mineral squares" — abstract monumental stonework that few cities are bold enough to authorize — enlivens many intersections. Spain's first high-technology park will probably be in Barcelona, to encourage entrepreneurs.

"A city like this, with its people and traditional unity, is something typical of Europe, of its uniqueness," Mr. Maragall said, adding: "We have to find our seeds of recovery in the city's revival."

Mr. Maragall's faith is shared by our Montserrat guide, who recalls Gaudi's dedication to his masterwork, the temple of the Sagrada Familia, or Holy Family, whose stalagmitic spires are a Barcelona symbol. The open edifice, with its bright ceramics, strikes many visitors first as a giant Disneyland, then as an awesome vision, resembling an elusively troubling dream. Still unfinished, it monopolized Gaudi during the last decades of his career. Our guide said:

"He did not want a fussy funeral, he said just to put him in there, in the crypt. He wanted his body to be just like another stone in the work."

Tom Hanley/Camera Press

Paul McCartney: Back to Rock

By Robert Palmer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A funny thing happened to Paul McCartney on the way to making his next album. Or, to be more specific, it happened to his co-producer, Hugh Padgham. "When we started working on the record, Hugh came in one day and said he'd had a dream," McCartney recalled on a recent visit to New York. "He dreamed he woke up one morning and had made this really bad, syrupy album with me, an album he hated, and that it had blown his whole career. We took that as a little warning."

That's as good an explanation as any for the unexpected hard-rock and psychedelic flavors of McCartney's new album "Press to Play." After signing a multimillion-dollar deal with CBS and making a series of albums for that company that were a bit syrupy — and were successful but not hugely so — McCartney has returned to the harder textures and more emphatic rhythms of rock. And he has returned to Capitol, the U.S. label for which he first recorded as one of the four Beatles. (The album has been released by EMI in Europe.)

"It's nice sometimes to kick over the traces," said McCartney, 44. "Sometimes you just need it. Like in my case, I'm thought of maybe as being an ace balladeer — people know I do that. They don't know I also like to do harder stuff, like 'Angry' on the new album, or associate me with electronics and backwards guitars, which we used on some of the other new songs. But at one time, I was in the avant-garde of what was going on — around the time of the 'Sgt. Pepper' album, which was largely my influence."

McCartney feels he is unfairly typecast in many histories of the Beatles and of rock in general. "They make me out to be the ambitious, cold, ruthless half of the Lennon-McCartney songwriting team," he said, "and they make John out to be the happy-go-lucky brilliant one.

"I was reacting to one of those 'definitive true story' books on the Beatles recently," McCartney said, "and one of the things I told the journalist was, 'They made me out to be a maneuvering swine, but John could be a maneuvering swine, too.' The next thing I know, there's a story, 'McCartney Calls John Lennon Maneuvering Swine,' in papers all over the world! All I meant was that, in our business dealings, John was good at maneuvering; there's nothing wrong with that. I suppose I shoot my mouth off, say what I think, but while I loved John, I don't think it's a good idea to just sanctify him. I don't think he would've liked that. He liked the truth."

Whether he has been stung by criticism in books and the press, or is simply entering a new phase, McCartney seems much more the rock 'n' roller again, after some years of churning out relatively innocuous pop. In addition to the new "Press to Play," which is his most creative and committed-sounding album in years, there have been live performances.

McCartney performed at the Prince's Trust charity concert in London recently, not as the pop balladeer who wrote the Beatles' "Yesterday," but as the rocker who sang the Beatles' versions of Little Richard songs.

Recalling that appearance, he said: "They had a monster band, with people like Eric Clapton, Mark Knopfler, Elton John, Phil Collins. I came out and did 'I Saw Her Standing There' and 'Long Tall Sally,' which I hadn't sung in 20 years. I didn't know if I could still sing that high, but when I tried to put it in a lower key during rehearsal, it started to sound like Pat Boone! So I just went for it the way I'd originally done it.

"The concert made me realize that I can do Beatles songs again. The Beatles' breakup was kind of like a divorce; there was always the feeling afterwards that none of us wanted to touch those songs. But time heals all, and besides, they're good songs."

He said he hoped any band he put together would not be compared with the Beatles, or with his post-Beatles band, Wings. "I suppose I shouldn't worry," said McCartney, whose familiar moptop is shot through with gray these days. "We used to joke about kids in a record store finding a Beatles album and saying, 'Hey, look, Paul was in a band before Wings.' Now it's true. And now I'm starting to get fans who are too young to remember Wings."

PEOPLE

Ginsberg in Warsaw

As the young Polish audience laughed and applauded, Allen Ginsberg recited "Birdbrain," his anarchistic, satirical vision of the modern world. Communists and capitalists, Reagan supporters and Soviet bureaucrats, the KGB and CIA, and even famous poets — the world is full of birdbrains. The poet laureate of the 1950s beat generation turned 60 in June. At a Warsaw theater, Ginsberg read and sang his poems at the end of a month-long trip through Eastern Europe. He will return to New York to take up a post as a visiting distinguished professor of poetry at Brooklyn College. He received an award at an international poetry festival in Yugoslavia, recorded his verse with a Hungarian rock band, attended a congress of young Polish poets, and gave unofficial, uncensored recitals in parks, student clubs and theaters everywhere he went. "Audiences here are more sophisticated than in America," Ginsberg said in an interview. "In the Eastern bloc the people realize that governments are up to no good, whereas Americans still maintain the illusion that the government is looking after their best interests." As a vice president of the American branch of PEN, the international writers' organization, Ginsberg also met with dissident writers in Communist countries to learn about their difficulties.

□

Lorin Maazel has been appointed music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony, effective Sept. 1. The four-year agreement between Maazel and the orchestra, where he is already the principal guest conductor and music adviser, calls for 8 to 12 weeks of subscription concerts each season and at least two weeks of leading domestic and foreign tours. Since André Previn left the Pittsburgh orchestra in 1984, the orchestra has functioned without a music director. Maazel, 56, was born in France, but he received a good deal of his musical training in Pittsburgh, and played for three seasons in the violin section of the Pittsburgh Symphony.

□

John Zaccaro Jr., the 22-year-old son of Geraldine Ferraro, who is facing cocaine-selling charges, has quit school at Middlebury College in Vermont just six months before he was scheduled to graduate. Zaccaro, a political science major was arrested at his off-campus apartment in February after allegedly selling cocaine to an undercover police officer. A pretrial hearing on the drug charges is scheduled for next Friday. Middlebury College has a policy of disciplinary action against students involved in drugs on campus. A college spokesman would confirm only that Zaccaro had withdrawn from school.

□

"The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby," the critically acclaimed Royal Shakespeare Company adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel, which was to have gone on tour after its Broadway run ended on Nov. 16, is now expected to close in New York because of anemic ticket sales. The Washington, Philadelphia and Boston runs have been canceled. The lavish, large-cast production with an 8½-hour running time carries a $100 ticket price. The production lost nearly $900,000 during its Los Angeles run.

Reuters/UPI

Elton John sported an extravagant wig for a concert Thursday in New York's Madison Square Garden.

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